HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 97— BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 26 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
30 Apr.	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,933
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £109
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th April	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
5th July	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMIRIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
27th Apr.	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
27th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd May	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	21 April	5 May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 „	12 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 „
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6500	30 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru	11th Apr. 1927	27th Apr 1927
Sumatra Maru	26th „ „	7th May „
Honolulu Maru	10th May „	22nd „ „
Indo Maru	25th „ „	3rd June „

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams :
"SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1926	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA ROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. **R. M. DIVADKAR & Co.,** Chief Agents, Zenof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ENGINEER, capable of erecting and working an Uniflow Engine 100 H. P. (maker Grant Ritchi Kilmarnock) in a Pottery Works, having four pipe mills, one brick machine, one mixer, five Grinding mechines, two cylinders, two Elevators and one Winch machine and other small machineries. European preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to:—SETH JAMNADASS, Bankers, Zamindars, &c. JUBBULPORE.

A 28483

WANTED—EDUCATED MEN as PAID AGENTS and CANVASSERS, enclose anna stamp for particulars. MANGALDAS & COMPANY, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.

A R105

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.

A R159

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A retired MILITARY MAN of good credentials to work as a manager in a show. Also good acrobats, magicians, circus men, mesmerisers and two stage dancing girls, Anglo-Indians. English merry-go-rounds, swings and joy wheel. Apply sharp to FASAHATALI, Lalkua Bazar, DELHI.

A R193

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Ledoux Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams :—" CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION P. O. Junnar, POONA.

M. 97.

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

GUARANTEED GLORIOUS HEALTH—None need be sickly. Radical method. Startling results. Box No. 1956 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T R189

HEALTH—Weak lungs, weak bodies, deranged systems set right. Radical method. Startling results. Box No. 1954 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T R186

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.

P

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. at Rs. 1/4. Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.

R177

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

LOST.

A QUARTER SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 8 of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., in the name of Savaksha Sorabji Daruwalla, deceased, has been LOST. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the said deceased's legal heir Bai Banubai Savaksha Daruwalla.

M. A. DOTIVALA,
Vakil for Bai Banubai S. Daruwalla.

28481

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

BOMBAY PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE

DR. C. COUTINHO, D. Hy., B.Sc., L.M. & S., has been appointed Public Analyst for the City of Bombay under Section 6 (2) of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925.

Under Section 7 of the Act, any purchaser of an article of food is entitled, within seven days of the purchase, to have such article analysed, on payment, by Public Analyst at the Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, and to receive from him a certificate of the results of his analysis.

Pending notification in the Gazette by Government of the payment to be made, a provisional charge of Rs. 2/8 will be made for the analysis of each sample submitted.

These conditions apply only to purchasers within the meaning of Section 7 and the certificate given will be limited to the particulars referred to in Schedule A of the Act.

N. D. MEHTA,
Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

28475

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ISSUE OF BOOKS OF SECOND CLASS MILEAGE COUPONS FOR MERCANTILE FIRMS.

ON AND FROM 1ST MAY, 1927, books of second class mileage coupons will be issued locally on their line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to representatives of mercantile firms. Each book will contain coupons totalling 3000 miles. These coupon books will be issued by the Assistant Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay in favour of not more than four representatives of each firm on production of a certificate signed by the Proprietor, Managing Director, Senior Partner or Manager of the firm and on payment of Rs. 117-3-0 (equal to 7 1/2 pies per mile). The coupons will be available for use for six months only from the date of issue.

NO REFUND in any circumstances can be claimed on coupons lost, unused or time expired.

Coupon Books are not transferable. The coupons which must be exchanged at stations for tickets before entering trains may be used only on journeys connected with the business of the firm.

Full particularss can be obtained at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at the Victoria Terminus, Booking Office.

A. PEEL GOIDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
22nd April, 1927.

28482

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 2052.

FURNITURE SALE.

ON SUNDAY, THE 1ST MAY, 1927, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AT "VICTORIA HOUSE," 3rd VICTORIA CROSS ROAD, OPP. DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL, BYCULLA.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE AND SUBSTANTIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, COMPLETE JACOBEAN BEDROOM FURNITURE, RICH CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED-WARE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 1st May, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "VICTORIA HOUSE," 3rd Victoria Cross Road, opp. Dr. Masina's Hospital, Byculla, the very valuable and substantially made to order household furniture, dining table and chairs, elegant sideboards, dinner wagons and tea tables, a few pieces of old carved blackwood furniture, leather lined suites of chestrrefield sofas and chairs, Jacobean drawing room suites, velvet lined drawing room suite, cabinet gramophone, large office table and chairs complete Jacobean bedroom furniture, richly polished mirror door almyrahs, dressing tables, bedsteads, meatsafes, ice box, very rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman.

AUCTION SALE of Law Books and Law Reports, office furniture, library cupboards, etc., etc., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1927, at 12 noon (S.T.) on the 1st Floor (Rear) of Mercantile Bank Building.

The property of late Mr. T. G. S. Little, Advocate.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of scrap iron, old iron pipes, empty oil casks, drums, tins, steel barrels, packing cases, old linen, boiler, wire and Manila rope, iron tank, Britannia biscuits, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1927, at 3 p.m. at the P. and O Dockyard, Mazagaon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp : Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

7 Reels
Starring ANNA Q. NILSSON.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes
THE 1927 GRAND NATIONAL FROM START TO FINISH
The Lincoln Handicap — — — — The Dublin Dog Show.
TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING.

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.,
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Union Bank of India Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 25.

On Saturday the London Silver Market declined 1/4d. for both spot and Forward owing to reported selling by India and China. To-day the Shanghai exchange quotations was received easier which caused a depressing effect in the local silver market To-day the market opened for Chaitra at Rs. 59/11 and Vaishakh at Rs. 59/13 and declined about 6 annas on reports of heavy Shipments of Silver being made to China. The market closed as under:—

Silved Ready	59	3	0
Chaitra	59	3	0
Vaishakh	59	5	0
Jaishta	59	4	0

Double options premium:—

Vaishakh	1	6	0
Jaishta	2	0	0

GOLD.

Bombay, April 25.

The Market is quiet but steady and prices are quoted as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	21	9	6
Vaishakh	21	9	5
Jaishta	21	9	6
National Bank	21	12	6
Chadtered Bank	21	11	6
Central Bank	21	10	0
Sovereigns Ready	12	9	4

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's sliing T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fdcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 91.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 3/4.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 25.

3 months 3 23/32 per cent.
6 months 3 3/4 ped cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Band Rate 7 per cent

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
April 25.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—	Per lb			
Textile	„	0	11	6
Century	„	0	10	9
Jacob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	10	6
Apollo	„	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0	14	9
Century 6404-8705	„	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0	15	0
Phoneix	„	0	15	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0	14	6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0	14	9
Kaliamardan	„	0	14	9
Daud Sahib	„	0	14	6
Ganga Ghat	„	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH(Light weigh) No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	„	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	0
David Mill	„	0	15	6
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	6
Moon Mill	„	0	15	6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	14	6
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	14	3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	3
Century (Bugle)	„	0	14	6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	14	3
Sakuntala	„	0	14	6
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	0
Globe	„	0	13	9
Rachael	„	0	13	9
Palkhi	„	0	14	3
Maher	„	0	14	6
Kechhwa	„	0	14	0
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	14	6
Textile	„	0	14	6
Century	„	0	14	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	0	6
Jacob	„	1	0	0
Century	„	1	0	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	0	15	6
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	15	0
Mun Mill	„	1	0	0
1386 Tata	„	2	13	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	13	0
Jamshed	„	3	13	0
Century	„	4	4	0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4	1	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	1	0
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur	„	10	5	0
58000 Kurla	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney	„	7	6	0
Hindustan	„	7	6	0
E. D. Rachael	„	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POONKHANWALA, Managing Director.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, April 25.

Wheats white 70-30 April/May Rs. 7/9/9.
Wheats white Delhi April/May Rs. 7/9/9.
Wheats white September Rs. 7/11/9.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 10/9/6.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore April/May Rs. 11/1/0.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore April May 11/10/0.
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat April/May Rs. 11/10/6.
Poppyseed white April/May Rs. 16/0/0.
Gingellyseed bold white Rs. 17/4/0.
Castorseed April/May Rs. 10/3/0.
Cottonseed Rs. 4/10/0.
Groundnuts Rs. 13/1/0.
Mowraseed Rs. 8/0/0.
Moraboljam Jubbulpore Rs. 24/0/0.
Myraboljam Bhimdi Rs. 27/0/0.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punbjab), April 24.

Wheat Har	4	7	3
Wheat Bhadan	4	10	0
Wheat Asuj	4	10	9
Gram Jeth	3	8	9
Gram Had	3	9	6
Gram Asuj	3	13	6
Barley Jeth	3	2	6
Rapeseeds Baisakh	7	11	6
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	13	0
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8	3	9
Cottonseeds Baisakh	3	12	0
Cottonseeds Jeth	3	14	3
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4	2	3

READY.

Wheat	4	4	0	to	5	0	0
Gram			3	14	0	
Barley			3	1	6	
Rapeseeds	7	4	0	to	8	6	0
Cottonseeds			3	12	6	
New Gram	3	9	0	to	3	15	0
Wheat	5	0	0	to	5	4	0

Market Arrival:—
Grain 2,000 mds.
Rapeseeds 200 mds.
Market conditions.—Steady.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERMENT OF INDIA

In District Treasuries balances on 31st December 1926 2.43,07, 31st January 1927 2.42.09, 28th February, 1927 2.64.16, 31st March, 1927, 3.15.92.

With the Imperial Bank of India balances on 31st December, 1926 6.33.41, 31st January, 1927 13.44.11, 28th February, 1927 20.15.98, 31st March, 1927 24.61.70.

Total balances on 31st December, 1926 8.76.48, 31st January, 1927 15.86.20, 28th February, 1927 20.15.98, 31st March, 1927 27.77.62.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS N. Y.—Advanced on Speculative Support futures. 22 to 24 Points Higher. Spot improved 20 points.

LOCAL:—Despite Liquidation Prices Improved. Better Liverpool Helped the Rise.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York May highest 15.02 (10-32 p.m.) Lowest 14.76 (at the opening) Fresh general buying.

Liverpool (10-05 a.m.) Highest to moderate rainfall North Carolina.

Liverpool (6.35 p.m.). Market advanced on trade fixing call sales and less offering.

Messrs. Umrigra and Vesngars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd inst. as under:—

"Weather continues unfavourable. Speculative interest broadening."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"We are rather bullish, but market is ruled by weather."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from theirs New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose.

"Cotton: Expect temporary reaction, profit taking advisable."

AMERICAN.

On Saturday the New York futures Market opened at an advance of 3 points and prices improved on appearance of fresh speculative support and trade buying. When prices showed a rise of quarter of a cent per pound, there was rather increased profit-taking which caused prices to decline about 6 points. The close was quiet but steady at a rise of 22 to 24 points.

The Liverpool Market opened quiet but steady prices showing little variation with previous day's close. There was absence of any settling pressure and prices improved on trade fixing Call sales. The close was rather firm at a rise of 4 to 6 points.

At present markets are largely influenced by speculative activity and as long as a definite turn in the weather sets in we believe the bulls will be active to attain further higher prices.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 25.

Following a rise of 23 points in New York futures the local market opened to-day steady with July August delivery at Rs. 303/8 and declined after improving half a rupee. At the advance there was profit taking by Commission houses and operators and prices declined to 301/8. There was fresh support at this level and the market present a steady tone. Towards the close at 4 p.m. reports came in of a strong opening at Liverpool which helped the prices to attain a higher level and the market closed at the Marwari Bazar session as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	298	300	296	300
July/Aug	303/8	306	301/8	305/8
Oomra				
May	287/8	288	284	288
July	290/8	291/8	287/8	291/8
Bengal				
May	277	278	276	277/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 25.

Later cables from Liverpool were quieter Our market ruled rather quiet but steady with a small change and finally closed as under. Among the buyers included Messrs. A. Poddad, Chunilal Bhaichand, Gill, Patel and Langley and the sellers Chrystal, Deannan, Bruel, Bussan, Gosho and A. Hemraj.

Broach				
Apl/May	299	299	298/8	299
July/Aug	304/8	304/8	304	304/8
Oomra				
May	289	287	286/8	287
July	290/8	290/8	290	290/8
Bengal				
May	276	276	276	276

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 25.

Bengal May	279
Broach Apl/May	300
Broach July/Aug	306
Oomra May	288
Oomda July	291

SPOT

Bengal	293	286	279	271
S./P.	289	282	275	267
Rajputana	293	286	299	271
Broach	313	310	305	
P./A.	329	329	315	308
Viramgaum	320	317	312	
Dholleras	315	312	307	
Kalagin		312	307	
Surat	363	360	355	
Navsari	378	375	370	
Oomra No 3	293	288	283	
C. P. No. 1	308	303	298	
C. P. No. 2	301	296	291	
Khandesh	289	284	279	
Muthia	287	282	277	
Compta		346	342	338

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 25.

200	Ralli Bros.	Jalna	292
100	Ralli Bros.	Yeotmal	297
100	Colaba Land	Bijapur	305
300	Japan T. & Co.	Jalna	292
100	Tata Sons	Comtah	347
300	Toyomankwa	Broach	308
100	K. Devchand	Broach	308
200	G. G. Kesha	Muthia	287
100	Ozoburin	Muthia	287
100	Japan T. & Co.	Broach	294
200	Vardhman Bros.	Amraoti	294 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 25

			Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	285/87	
„	Fine	„	275/78	
„	F.G.	„	270/73	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	275/77	
„	F.G.	„	270/72	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	300/2	
Nagpur		„	300/2	
Yeotmal		„	295/98	
Arvi		„	295/98	
Amraoti		„	287/90	
Khamgaon-Akola		„	285/90	
Mulkapur		„	285/88	
Khandesh		„	285/88	
Muthia	Fine	„	283/85	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	„	290/95	
Purna	Average	„	280/85	
Parbhani/Sailu		„	280	
Indore/Ujjain		„	290	
Burwah Sanavad.			285/87	
Broach Fine M.G.		„	308/10	305 May
Broach F G M G				
Westerns Good			300 May/June+17	
Miraj/Sangli F.G.			320/25	
Compta F.G.M.G.			325/30+31 May/June+28	
Dhollera			May+9 June+6/7	
Kadi/Viramgam				

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 23.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Week ending 23/4/27.

	Bales.
Total in Sigh	17.426.000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	519,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	120,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,942,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	364.000
Total Sales	mutilated
East Indian Cotton Sales	100
East Indian Cotton Stock	12.000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1.000
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	306
American Cotton Afloat	126,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	7,000
Total Acoar	195,000
Takings of the World's Spinners Amerein cotton	multilated

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st. September	
23—4—27	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,06,426	2,87,550
Central India	2,68,778	3,45,654
Barsi and Nagar	1,84,845	1,98,503
Hyderabad-Gaorani	65,101	70,841
Berar	5,40,790	4,53,284
Central Provinces	2,21,861	2,33,595
Total Oomras	15,87,761	15,89,427
Dholera	1,26,270	2,05,883
N.W. Provinces	54,267	1,27,263
Rajputana	44,502	93,547
Sind-Punjab	1,11,689	2,66459
Broach	1,40,234	3,05,913
Coompta & Dharwar	64,924	56,113
Westerns-Northerns	30,395	37,891
Cocoanada	403	1,491
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	9836	12,596
Persian	3,794	2,911
American	1,57,249	1,755
Egyptian and African	46,050	48,971
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	2,604	
Total	23,77,425	27,52,824

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st Aprfl.

In full pressed Bales.

23—4—27	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,44,528	4,08,006
Japan & China	11,49,926	13,47,517
Coast Ports	14,152	20,642
Up-country by Rail	85,221	58,732
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	12,945	17,749
Total	15,06,772	18,52,646

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 25.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd inst.

Wheat	10.733	cwts.
Linseed	20,459	„
Rape Bai. & Custardseeds	448	„
Gingellyseed	795	„
Poppyseed	1,316	„
Groundnuts	5,953	„
Castorseed	2,568	„
Rice	2,672	„
Myrabollams	4,959	„
Cottonseed	1.058	„
Mowraseed	258	„
Gram	1.258	„
Jeowar	75	„
Barley	76	„
Bajree	2.254	„
Coal	2,432	tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

SMALL BUT STEADY

Bombay, April 25.

The Stock Exchange opened quiet and prices unchanged with Saturdays close. There was only small business in general but there only Crescent was in good demand which registered an improvement of Rs. 7/8 and closed 207/8.

We quote.—Fazal 928/12, B. Dyeing 922/8, Pearl 877/8, Century 422/8, Crescent 206/4, Indore 367/8, Nagpur 532/8, Swadeshi 532/8, New Great 332/8, Simplex 175.

Tata Hydro 1066/4, Tata Ord. 65, Tata Def. 216/4, Tram Ord. 141/14xD., Tata Power 578/12, Andhra Ord. 827/8.

Miscellaneous:—Scindia Steam and Bombay Steam were in good demand which touched to 16 and 215 respectively.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1492/8, and contributories 371/4, Central Bank changed hands 29/2, Bank of India quoted at 78/.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Divd.	Last Quotation. Rs.	as.	
Bank of India	50	22	78		
Baroda	50	4	84		
Central Cooperative	50	2	68	8	
Centfal 25	25	11	29	2	
Hastern	£59	p.c.	80		XD
Imperial	500	40	1492	8	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	371	4	
Union		50	4	2	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.					
Bund	10		23	14	
Central India Mining	10	42Y	26	8	
Indian Cement O.	350		166	4	
Katul Cement O.	100		173	12	
Kaini Cement D.	40		650		
Punjab Cement O.	10		7	7	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	45		
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865		
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148		
Central Province	100	7½p.c.	104		
Dhond Baramati	10	6 p.c	99		
Guzerat	10	5 p.c.	92		
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101		
Larkana	100	5. p.c	86	8	
Mandro Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83		
Pachora Janmer	100	5 p.c.	90		
Sara Shirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99		
Sialkot Narowji	100	5 p.c.	110		
cind Light	100	12 p.c.	150		
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	685		
Upper Sind. Light	100	4 p.c.	80		
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		212	8	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		240		
India Steam	15/0/		16		
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78		
Andhra Valley O.	1000		827	8	
Andhra Valley P.	1000		965		
Bombay Tramways O.	50	218	141		14XD
Bombay Tramways P.	150	1/8	67		
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102		
Surat Electricity	100		75		
Tata Hydro-Elect. O.	1,000	40	1066	4	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	992	8	
Tata Power O.	1000		578	12	
Tata Power P.	1,000		845		
PRESS COMPANIES.					
BParsiress			435		
Abroaj	500		160		
Fort	475		250		
Harvey & Saba. Patny	500	20/35	1030		
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	205		
Manmad Manufacturing	150		220		
New Berar	500	80	780		
New East India	1,000		925		
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565		
New Prince of Waies	500	61	510		
Volkert	500	40	530		
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.					
Alcock Ashdown	100		305		
Balapur Co., Ltd.	76		21	8	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.,	125	20	685		
B. Burma T. Corporation New	0	8	205		Pre
Burma Corporation	10	0/6	9/8		XD
Bombay Ugand	80	Nil	33		
British Burma Petoleum	Sh. 8	0/6	6	6	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		182	8	
Jost Engineering	180	20	140		
Mckenzie	100	30	337	8	
New Union Flour Mills	100		30		
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650		
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	250	6 p.c.	130		
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		90	8	
Tata Iron Defd.			216	4	
Tata Iron & Steel Co. O.	75		65		
Thacker	50		115		
Telephone	50	Nil	40		
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India	60	228	1000		
Industrial & Prudential	6*	2 p.c.	4	14	
Jhpita			5		
New India	25		22		
Oriental Life.	100	30 p.c.	1650		
Vulcan	10	0/8/0	5	2	
Bombay Life	20	30	422	8	XD
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	431	4	
Alliance	100		30		
Apollo	50		8		
Assur Viries	400		3		
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210		
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	345		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 25.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 79/1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 89/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/7.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/13.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/0.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/0.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.
Tone of Market:—Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 79/3, 1945/55; Rs. 108/9.—Steady.

Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	25	25	922	8	
Bombay Industrial	108		6	4	
Bombay Woollen	100		70		
Brandbury	250	nil	290		
Broach Fine Counts	50		75		
Century	100	10y	422		
Central India O.	100	16	533	12	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470		
Ceylon	100		40		
Colaba Land & Mill	100	65	142	8	
Crecent	100	4	206	4	
Currimbhoy	250		260		
David	500		250		
Kurla	100		170		
Dawn	250	55	710		
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1	1	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	267	8	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135		
Elphinstone O.	700		24	8	
Emperor Edward			215		
Fazullbhoy	100	25	928	12	
Finlay	1,000	nil	150		XD
Framjee Petit	100		600		
Gokak	100	5	132	8	
Hindoostan	1,009	125	1775		
Indian Bleaching etc.	100		210		
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150		
Indore Malwa Unitedd	100	10	365		
Jainshed O.	250		70		
Kanau Makanji	nil		110		
Kilachand	25		3	12	
Kohinoor	500		1177	8	
Laxmi Cotton	1000	150	6300		
Madhovrao Scindia	100		24		
Madhowji Dharmsi	100		138	12	
Madras United	250	15	500		
Manechkee Petit	1,000	30	1850		
Mathradas	100		76	4	
Meyer Sassoon	100		90		
Morarjee Gocudas	1,000		2200		
Model Mills Nagpur	250		130		
Mysore	53	4	130		
New City of Bombay	100	10	170		
New Great	300	nil	332	8	
OsmanshaWi (100)	75	75	60		
Pear	250	8	577	8	
Phoenix	100	10	425		
Premier	100		11		
Sassoon Cotton	100		20		
Sassoon Silk	500		630		
Sholapur	1,000	200	8550		
Simplex		100	175		
Sir Shapurji Brocha		100	32	8	
Standard		500	1645		
Swadeshi		500	532	8	
Swan			160		
Tata Mill O.		5	97/8		
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2750		
Vishnu Pr.	500	35	650		
Western India Spng.			915		

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				422 8	XD
Bombay Cotton				345	
Bombay Dying	922-8	923-12	921-4	922-8	
Century	422-8	423-12	421-4	422-8	
Central India				532-8	
Colaba Land				142/8	
Crescent			200 207-8	200 206-4	
Edward Sassoon				135	
Fazulbhoy	928-12	930	926-4	928-12	
Finalays				150	
Globe				35	
Gokak				131/4	
Indian Bleaching				210	
Indore Malva				367/8	
Kohinoor				1177/8	
Mandhowjee				138/12	
Marhurahas				76/4	
Meyer Sassoon				90	
Mysore				130	
New Great				332-8	
Pearl	577-8	580	577-8	577-8	
Pabany				267/8	
Phonix				425	
Simplex				175	
Swadesh				532/8	
Swan Mills				160	
Tata Mills				97/8	
Govt. Paper 5 1-2 per cent.				79/2	
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				108/9	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly report state that it would be difficult to imagine a duller or more uninteresting state of affairs than has ruled since last we wrote. Fluctuations have been of very minr extent, and the volume of business passing has at times been almost negligible. The influences controlling the situation are so equally divided that enterprise is being checked all round, and the position presents no attraction either as a sale or purchase. The demand from the trade, particularly in this country, has fallen off in a most remarkable and unfortunate manner during the past two or three weeks, and as the rise some time ago was mainly due to the suppor emanating from this source, it might have been expected that cessation of this buying would have had a marked effect on prices, but the uncertainty with regard to the acreage of the forthcoming crop and the lack of pressure from the South, and, even with the attenuated trade demand, a certain amount of fixing of previous purchases each day has been sufficient to offset any liquidation that occurs and the prevailing slightly "bearish" feeling due to the existing apathy and lack of business. Apparently, from reports from overseas, the same state of affairs is present on the American Exchanges as is the feature here. Advances are poorly held and declines when they occur are taken advantage of by any interests who may be short and, particularly in th United States, by spinners "calling." We have referred in most of our circulars to the lock-up of contracts which is existing owing to the heavy buying at lower levels by many consumers in various parts of the World and by speculative interests also, who are prepared to carry on their holdings until more in known about the coming crop. Consequently, there is little pressure from anywhere, and the market is more responsive to "bullish" news than the reverse. Latterly, the factors have mostly favoured those who anticapate lower values, but, owing to the condition outlined above, these have exerted practically no influence whatever.

The news about the plant is, we think, on the whole, quite as favourable is normally the case. Some complaints are prevalent with regard to excessive rain in certain sections delaying planting operations, but we do not consider it at all serious, and if it were, it could be construed, as we mention last week, as a "bearish" factor, with quite as much justification as a "bullish" argument, as it may result in land that would otherwise have been under corn being devoted to cotton, the former being planted earlier than the latter, but taking it all round accounts are quite as good as usual. An important feature is that the large territories in the extreme West, to which moisture is so essential, have received good rainfall during the winter and latterly.

The long expected report of the Government with regard to the weevil made as appearance on Monday, but was a very colourless document and exerted no effect at all. It is generally realised that it is the weather conditions at a much later date that determine the danger from this pest. The sales of fertiliser still lag behind, and it is now anticipated that in the end 25 p.c. reduction in the use of this will be found to be the case, which, of course, is important and will show itself in the later development of the plant. Endeavours are being made from official sources to lead the farmer into a material reduction of the acreage devoted to our product, but scepticism is still existing as to the success of these efforts. There seems to be little change in the general anticipation on this point, which is centred round a 10 per cent. curtailment, but it is very difficult to hazard any guess at the present time, and it is the uncertainty on this point which is exerting, we think, a somewhat paralysing effect on the energy of operators.

The local situation has ruled, as we have said above, on extremely dull and quiet lines. There is practically no feature to report since last we wrote. Differences between months show practically no change and the parity between this market and overseas exchanges also has altered but little. There is no sign of any tendency towards a relative improvement in the nearer months here, and, despite the fact that the current position is one which is little traded in, a few hundred bales are still making their appearance on docket. Whilst this is the case, we fail to see any attraction in buying this crop and selling next, and consider that both May and July will still weaken appreciably compared to next crop options.

Accounts from Manchester have been somewhat pessimistic, though possibly these are being somewhat exaggerated, owing to the disappointment that is being felt after the recent spell of activity. There is, however, no doubt business has fallen off very drastically, and, though spinners and manufacturers are fortified with orders, complaint is being expressed at not receiving particulars against business done some time ago. It seems likely that a large proportion of the mills will respond to the recommendation of the Yarn Association to close down for a week at Easter instead of the customary two days. We still think that the pause in trade is a digestive process, and that we shall witness a revival of the demand before very long, when more is known about the prospects of the next crop, and greater confidence is felt in current rates. The news from China is, of course, a most disconcerting factor. The situation there continues to be not only one of a most unsatisfactory character, and uncertain in outlook, but also full of grave anxiety. Despite this, business and enquiries are still reported from that quarter, and it only shows that supplies are needed there, and a great inclination to trade if at all possible. A clarifying of the situation, and a tendency towards a better state of things, would be very quickly reflected, and would have a most important bearing we think on Manchester, and anything approching a normal demand from China would stimulate our other customers into activity.

We do not look for any material movement in the near future, and it rather appears to us that a continuation of the present situation, may easily produce a somewhat lower level, as holders get somewhat tired of present proceedings, and as there is not very much in the immediate outlook to base any confident "Bull" campaign on, the consequence is some sagging may be witnessed. If this transpires, however, we should suggest taking advantage of it to effect purchases, for we still maintain our ideas that the "Bull" side is the most attractive of the two in the long run. Experience teaches us that the growing period of a crop is filled with numerous scares and alarms which not only influences speculation, but also arouses the anxiety of the consuming world. Even in the past season, which produced a record crop, there were times when practically disaster was talked about with a corresponding effect on prices. We should therefore advise, whilst recommending more or less a watching policy for the moment, taking advantage of set-backs on which to effect purchases.

G. R. K. HILL & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS and GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Specialists in Manufacturing Hernia Trusses Belts, Artificial Limbs and Deformity Appliances, etc.

274, Bhatia Sanitarium Building, Girgaum Back Road Near Prarthana Samaj, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture**

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

AJMER NOTES.

A POPULAR MUSLIM JUDGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 18.

The judgment in the criminal appeal filed by 19 educated and respectable Hindus who were sentenced by the Assistant Commissioners a European Officer, to various terms of imprisonment varying from 2 months to 1 year on a charge of rioting was pronounced on the 11th inst. by Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, Additional District and Session Judge. He has acquitted all the 19 Hindus. The order of acquittal passed the Muhammedan Judge, who gave a very patient hearing leaves a very wholesome and healthy impression upon the Hindu public mind and shows that in judicial matters there are Indian Judges, whether Hindus or Muhammedans who are always apt to rise above communal bias, and can be trusted to administer unalloyed justice. In such matters Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, who has already made a name in the province for his integrity of character and even-handed and impartial administration of justice, has further enhanced his reputation on being singularly free from tinge of communal bias and he deserves the hearty congratulations of Indians. It would not be out of place to make a special mention of the labour of love of Messrs. Milthan Lal Advocate and Mr. Thakur Das Bhargava M.L.A., who at great personal sacrifice conducted the defence with great ability and tact.

RAM NAUMI CELEBRATIONS.

Ram Naumi was celebrated by the Hindus with unusual eclat at Ramayan Mandal Ajmer. The ceremony of annual prize-distribution of the girls school attached to the Mandal was performed by Srimati Gapmti Devi Bharga. The special feature of the occasion was that most of the prominent ladies took part in the function without observing any pardah. Deviji made a suitable speech emphasising the need of female education, and the evils of pardah system and upbringing of girls.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Ramayan Mandal under the Presidentship of Pandit Gauri Shanker Bhargava, who dwelt at length on the principles which should be imbibed by a proper reading of the sacred book 'Ramayan' by every Hindu, irrespective of the religious belief. He cited several verses to bring home to the audience to the magnificent teaching of this ancient epic of the Hindus.

It is a happy sign of the times that the erstwhile, bitterness, heart burning between the followers of Sanatan Dharma and Arya Samaj is fast disappearing and that they are now trying to achieve their salvation in their respective spheres, without treading on each others' scorns.

CHINA'S FUTURE

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

The outlook in China is more hopeful than it has been during the last ten years, according to Dr. Ng Poon-chew, editor of the Chinese Nationalist daily paper, the "Chung Sai Yat Po," and life-long friend and associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of Chinese nationalism.

"The present struggle in China will be finished by the end of this year, if we are not mistaken in reading the signs," says Dr. Ng Poon-chek. "It will be a settlement by force, not by negotiation nor compremise. No compromise is possible between the factions of the north and the south. The Chinese people will not permit it, for compromise has been China's curse for mony years. The northern militarists must be eliminated, and the only way to accomplish this is a fight to the finish. This is the intention of the southern leaders.

NORTHERN'S ARE MERCENARIES.

"If the United States wishes to negotiate with the Chinese people, it must be either through the government of the north or that of the south, for the southern government will have nothing to do with the northern factions, and should not have.

"The northern leaders represent no one but themselves. All the enlightened elements there sympathize with the southern program, which is the only one that can bring about the reconstruction og China. The northern soldiers are mercenaries, while those of the south are inspired by an ideal of patriotism for which they are prepared to lay down their lives as for a religion.

"The south has a constructive program for the reform and rehabitation of China among the modern nations of the world while the north has none. The dishonest methods of the northern government are a byword in China. The south is trying its very best to instil the principles of honesty and integrity and to eliminate dishonesty on the part of its representatives.

SOUTHERN LEADERS RADICAL.

"The southern government is regarded as 'red' by the conservative elements in China and by those foreigners who are hostile to its aims. It is true that the leaders are radical in a sense, for they aim at a radical change in all the outworn instructions of old China, and in this radicalism they are justified for it is the only way to make a through reform.

"The constructive policy of the southern government may be seen in the general improvement of the condition of the people. Superstitious beliefs and practices are being abolished the ancient feudal walls that surround every Chinese city are being removed and in their place boulevards are being laid down.

"The living conditions of the working classes are being improved, and their standard of living is being raised. Trade unions are being organized and the workers are obtaining better wages and hours. Naturally, the capitalistic interests in China resent these reforms, but they must submit to the inevitable march of progress. Many blunders have been made in the accomplishment of this work, but with time they will be corrected.

SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

"The Chinese people must continue to exert all their energies towards the restoration of China's rights as a sovereign nation. The foreign governments now profess themselves willing to recognize the boundaries, and to recognize their right to the maritime customs. They right of the Chinese to administer their own laws within their own have also declared themselves willing to cancel the extraterritorial rights now enjoyed by the western nations.

"We believe that the United States will carry out their promises honestly, but as to Great Britain and the other European nations as well as Japan, we do not know whether or not they are honest in their professions.

"During the Disarmament Conference at Washington in 1922, certain promises were made by the various foreign nations in respect to China.

"The sending of British ships to China at the present time was hardly called for. The despatching of such a large expeditionary force does not impress the Chinese people with the friendly attitude and intentions expressed by British statesmen during the actual crisis.

"Most of the trouble in Hankow and the Yangtze valley was caused by the brutality of the English at the time of the Wahn-Hsien incident. Had it not been for that, there would not have been any wave of anti-British feeling such as prevails to-day throughout the Yangtze valley.

HARDLY A FROEIGN LIFE HAS BEEN LOST'.

"Yet during all this agitation hardly a foreign life has been lost, and most of the alarming news sent out from the seat of trouble emanates from the foreign residents, who greatly exaggerate the gravity of the situation in order to prejudice the Chinese cause. It is hoped through these reports to influence the west to take a strong hand in China and thus insure the perpetuation of the illegal rights obtained there.

"Most of the foreign residents in China belong to the class of 'die-hards,' who are slow to give up what they have once enjoyed. But all these rights exacted by force from Chinese nation must be restored before peace can prevail between China and the outer world.

"The Chinese people to-day are very different from those who lived in the time of the Boxer trouble, or at any time in the past. The youngster generation have received modern education and they feel keenly the position in which China has been placed in relation to the rest of the world. This element is willing to do anything and to undergo any hardship to restore their country to be rightful place among nations."

THE

ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY CHRONICLE

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS
and
NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

LOCAL 3/8/-
MOFFUSIL 4/0/-

SINGLE COPY—ONE ANNA.

ALI BROTHERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read the touching letter of Maulana Mahomed Ali written to his Big Brother and published in the local press. It speaks volumes of the patriotic fervour and religious zeal of the world famous Ali Brothers. Only a few months ago the writer had to complain of the parting speech of the Ali Brothers before going for the Haj but whatever our differences with them let us not fail to realise the fact that they are the pride of our country. India feels herself proud of the Ali Brothers. Their heroic acts of bravery are known all over the world, and it would be like committing suicide if we do not properly take care of these brave lions and cheer them up for fighting with the bureaucracy. Look at the poor condition of Maulana Mahomed Ali If he had so chosen he could have become a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council to-day but such has not been the spirit of Mahomed Ali. As a staunch devotee of Mahomed (May peace be on him) he took himself to the mission of liberating his countrymen from slavery. In the fulfilment of this mission he has had to undergo untold miseries and hardships but brave as a lion that he is, nothing could daunt him to flinch from the path of duty. To-day he may be poor in matters monetary but he is rich in spirit. He is one of the most perfect men living on the earth and India could not and must not afford to loose his services. So also is the case with Maulana Shaukatt Ali. Instead of becoming a Nawab of Rampur he is seen loitering here and there in torn rags with a big thick stick in his hand. And why so? Simply because he is burning with the fire of patriotism. He knows no rest and no peace, until and unless his country is freed. Unlike his little brother he does not believe in editing more than one newspapers but delivers his message of Swaraj personally to the vast audiences all over India. On the Jallianwalla Baug Day his patriotism reaches its highest zenith and he very rightly calls us cowards. Like his little brother. he is the devotee of Mahatma Gandhi and lives in the hope of reviving the Non-cooperation movement in the near future. Whatever the "Times of India" may say about Shaukat Ali let us assure the Editor of that paper that the patriotism of even a thousand writers of the "Times of India" will never be equal to the patriotism of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

The Ali Brothers are turned beggars in the cause of the country and now since they are in need of funds it would be ungrateful on the part of India to ignore their voice.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR ON INDIAN ART.

VITAL ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL LIFE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the encloseu copy of the letter from H. H the Maharaja of Bharatpur in an early issue of your esteemed journal.—Yours, etc.,

K. F. VAKIL,
Hon. Sec. Prize of Delhi Committee.

NOTI MEHAL BHARATPUR.

In these days of utilitarianism we are apt to forget that a Nation achieves its destiny not only in the arena of politics or on the anvil of material progress but also by the expression of its genius in the fields of Art. The Prize of Delhi Scheme, aiming as it does at the encouragement of Indian Art, must have the support of all who realise the supreme importance of developing National Art as a vital element of National life, and personally I can assure the promoters of the Scheme that they have my most cordial wishes that the seed they have now planted may come to early and full fruition.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH.
Maharaja of Bharatpur.

April 16th 1927.

K. B. Vakil, Esq. B.A., LL.B.,
Hon. Secretary,
The Prize of Delhi Committee.

BOMBAY WORKERS' RALLY

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION FIXED.

Under the auspices of the Central Labour Board a meeting of the representatives of the various Unions in Bombay was held in the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union Office at Parel. Mr. Jhabvala presided. At the outset Mr. Jhabvala narrated the object of the meeting and a May Day Demonstration Committee was formed. After some discussion the following programme to be carried out on the 1st of May was settled: A procession of all the labourers in Bombay will start at 4 p.m. on 1st May from Foras Road Municipal Garden and will take its route through Kamathipura, Parsee Statute, Pusa, Madan, and Byculla and thence to Delisle Road, where a mass meeting of the Labourers will be held at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Thengdi who had been unanimously elected President for that occasion and Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Ginvala, Baptista, Asvale, A. B. Kolhatkar, K. B. Khadilkar and others will address the meeting.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, April 25.

S.S. Golconda, Captain Books, from Moulmein.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, April 26.

S.S. City of Benares, Captain Anderson for Hull via Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 25.

Steamer City of Canterbury for Liverpool.
Steamer Domala for London

S.S. Golconda: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. City of Benares: The K. N. Company's steamer City of Benares, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and 2 passengers.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Arabia from Genova: Agents Marittma Italiana:—31 cases buttons; 267 cases cotton goods; 128 cases art silk; 55 cases wine; 17 cases cotton goods embroidered; 6 cases shuttles; 10 cases bobbins; 92 bottles quick silver; 36 cases c. p. goods; 30 bales cotton yarn; 245 cases vermouth; 973 cases art silk yarn; 45 cases and 19 cks. span silk yarn; 116 bls. 10 cases, 60 drums, 5 kegs. and 23 cylinders aniline colour; 10 cases cotton trousing; 215 cases art silk raw; 80 cases indigo; 18 cases preserve; 15 bls. vinegar; 20 cases olive oil; 32 bales cotton bed coors; 10 cases cotton tracing; 9 cases alam tlack; 61 cases cotton and art silk goods; 36 cases art silk yarns; 39 cases A. L. silk embroidered C. P. goods; 8 bales brown wrapping paper; 270 cases condensed milk; 140 brls. anilwe salt; 65 cases fez; 20 cases marble slabs; 70 cases Alwyier circles; 10 cases cheme cats; 21 cks. old steel files; 70 brls. litrarge; 20 brls red dead; 17 cases rubber sheets.

From Calavia: 2684 bags salphen 500 almonds.

From Marseilles: 9 cases motor car and accessories; 13 cases hardware; 24 bundles vilet flowers; 1600 packets and 400 cts. flooring viles; 125 cases vermoutr; 100 keg lead ore; 270 cks carbide of culcuier.

From Leghorn: 6 cts and 72 pieces marble slabs; 40385 pieces marble tiles; 135 pieces tlabaster; 12 cases marble block 15 cases German silver vessels.

S.S. Maur from Bangkok: Agents F F. Campbell and Co.: 890 pieces teak squares; 179 pieces yang squares; 35129 pieces teak scantlings; 12 bundles raw silk.

S.S. Singara from Odessa, Agents: Lional Edwards: 54159 bags sugar.

S.S. Corbers from Tartkan, Agents: Grahams Trading and Co.: 7742 tons liquid fuel.

S.S British Rose from Abadan: Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.: 7471 tons liquid fuel; 10061 bags sulpher.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 25.

S.S. Rawalpindi" for London: 72 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons.

S.S. Domala for Middleborough 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivarajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Antwerp: 2062 cwt ground nut oil cakes, Joseph Travers and Co.; 65 bales raw cotton, K. Deychand and Co.

For Ghet: 110 bales raw cotton, Union Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Havre: 226 bags raw cotton, Chachotty and Thakersay Ltd.

S.S. Britania for Liverpool: 15 bales wool nundas, M. Dialdas; 10 bales raw cotton, 29 bales wool raw, A. L. Tharia; 1 bale raw, M Motilal; 3 bales wool raw, M. Nissim; 29 bales wool aw, A. L. Tharia; 1 bale nundas, M Dialdas; 10 bales raw cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 50 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Tradin gCo.; 60 bales wool raw, K. Esmail; 30 bales wool raw, R. Merally; 42 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 10 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles: 1 case dry castings, Union Casing Supplying Co.

For Barcelona: 10 cases dry casings, Union Casing Supplying Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Piraeus: 3 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S. W. and M. Co. Ltd.

S.S. Philadelphia: 50 bales goat skins, Briskey Co.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, April 25.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

(B. T.)

Opening 11-0 Rs. 301.
12-15 Rs. 298 1/4 settlement rate
1-30 Rs. 299 1/4.
2-45 Rs. settlement.
4-0 Rs. 302 1/2.
5-15 Rs. 301.
6-30 Rs. 301.
Last 7-0 Rs. 301.

To-day's highest rate Rs. 303, lowest rate Rs. 297. 30 delivery orders were issued to-day and notice was given that Gomra Vaida for March 1928 Settlement will come into force from the beginning of the present week.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sarkar's Grand Circus: Opening night, at Pattan Road, near Crawford Market, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.

Nomination Day for C Ward bye-election.

THURSDAY, April 28.

Benefit Performance in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

Mail steamer "Naldera" with mails of 14th inst., expected at 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Annual General Meeting of Bombay Presidency Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, the Science Institute, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 29.

Intermediate Examination in Science Results, University Hall, 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 30.

The S. S. "Mooltan" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Indian Merchants Chamber, Quarterly meeting, 3 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Ghaswalla—Mr. Dorab A. Ghaswalla, Barrister-at-Law, brother of Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Barrister-at-Law of Poona, died suddenly of heart failure in early hours of 24th morning.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Cablegram for Yunnan (China) via Lao-Kay are accepted at senders' risk.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Donations amounting to Rs. 554/4/0 have been acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary of the above Home through the press.

THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS PARTY.

The Party has opened its office in the room no 17 Dwarkadas Mansion, on the corner of Sandhurst Road and Benham Hull Lane.

ST. TERESA'S HIGH SHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of St. Teresa's High School, Girgaon will come off on Saturday (30th inst.) at 5 p.m., in St. Xavier's College Hall Cruickshank Road, when Major-General Girdwood will preside.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Western India Automobile Association will take place on April 26th at 6-30 p.m. at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, 5 Queens Road, Bombay.

"IDEALS OF FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL."

Prof. M. T. Vyas, M.A., will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theasophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Ideals of the Fellowship School." The lecture is open to the public.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday (the 28th instant.)

D. T. MOOLJI DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of March 1927 was 1424 out of whom 1187 were males, and 237 were females, including children.

SHIVAJI TERCENTARY AND BOMBAY MILLS.

At a public meeting held at Prabhadevi, under the auspices of the Girni Kamdar Mahamandal and other bodies, and under the presidency of Mr. Surve, Advocate, it was unanimously resolved to request the Bombay Mill Owners' Association to close the mills on the 3rd of May next to enable the mill hands to take part in the Tercentenary Celebrations of Shri Shivaji Maharaj.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S. S. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 28th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S. S. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. S. "Margha" which left Bombay on the 14th instant arrived in Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with mails from London of 21st instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Rangoon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 24th inst. and is due to arrive here on or about the 19th May.

BAJI RAU ANNIVERSARY

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of influential men in Central India calling upon the co-operation of all in the matter of celebrating Baji Rao and Mahlar Rao anniversaries at Raverkhedi on the 12th and 14th May. Among the signatories are Mr. Y. M. Kale, ex-president C. P. Council, Sirdar M. V. Kibe and others.

MORE DOCTORS FOR BOMBAY.

FINAL M. B. B. S. EXAMS.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

FULL PASSES.

(45) J M D'Cruz (exempted from 1, 2), (55) B B Ghanekar (passed in six subjects and appearing in Pathology only), (88) S V Oka (exempted from 1, 2), (100) S H Pathan (exempted from 3), (102) B D Patwardhan (exempted from 1, 2), (106) B D Printer (passed in six subjects and appearing in Pathology only) (118) K B Shah (exempted from 1, 2), (119) P D Sharma (exempted from 1, 2).

PASSED IN MATERIA MEDICA ONLY.

(94) R J Patadia, (128) D T Chitre, (130) P F.D'Almeida, (136) G K Nabar, (137) B M Rawal.

PASSED IN PART I ONLY.

(2) J I J de D Almeida, (6) M L Joglekar, (7) V B Kale, (13) **G H Limaye**, (22) M V Patwardhan, (23) B N Ranade, (32) Aziz Ahmad (exempted from 1, 3). (35) R B Bhagat, (41) I C Da Costa, (48) R H Desai, (51) S P Doctor (exempted from 2), (63) S K Jatar (exempted from 2) (65) N B Joshi, (67) M D Karkhanawalla (exempted from 1) (68) G S Katre, (69) S S Kelkar, (82) J F Menezes, (86) E F P Noronha, (96) P C Patel, (97) R S Patel, (105) **S C Postwala**, (112) V M Satawalekar (exempted from 1).

INTERMEDIATE M. B. B. S. EXAM

(4) G S Apte, (7) J Bankat Chandra, (10) L R Changule, (13) S A Datar, 15) Y M Donde, (18) D P Dumasia, (20) **A Fernandes**, (22) V Fernandes, (33) P M H Hoodbhoy, (36) G W Kane, (38) K C Kania, (41) **M S Kapileshwarker**, (43) R D Kelawala, (44) H T Khare, (45) M R Khatkhatay, (46) G R Kher, (63) R Morais, (64) R Morea (exempted from Physiology), (65) R I Munim, (66) R D Muzumdar, (67) R M Ntdkarni, (69) **K S Navalkar**, (72) K S Oza, (74) J C M Paes, (77) **Y F Parvatiker**, (79) H K Patel, (80) J R Paymaster, (81) C Z Pereira, (83) N A Postwala, (84) V D Potnis. (85) J. M Purandare, (86) V H Purohit, (87) H N Randeria, (88) S B Rao, (91) S T Rodda, (92) H N Rugikar, (96) C R Shah, (98) R C Shah, (101) N B Shaligram, (103) R K Sharma, (108) B N Vakil, (113) G S Vingle, (114) J D Vohra, (115) N P D Vyas.

EXAMINATIONS IN COMMERCE.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS.

SECOND CLASS

K C Bhalla, H Boroah, K V Cheriyan, Shashi Kant, S P Sinha.

PASS.

K D Aga (exempted from subjects 1, 3), M M Baxi, R M Bilimoria, H K Buch, S C Chhatrapati (exempted from subject 2), A H Elias, M H Engineer (appearing in Accounting only), K N Gupta (appearing in Accounting only), S S Gupte (exempted from subject 2), M S Hussain (appearing in accounting only), R C Jaiundhwala (exempted from subjects 1, 2), G Kallury, C M Kamat, N D Khule, C N Koppal, K N Kudva, M K Kulkarni, G M Marathe, R R Mathuradas-Lowji, T N Mehta (exempted from subjects 2 3 4), M B Mistry (exempted from subject 1), J L Morais (appearing in Accounting only), H I Munim, A F Murraka, S S Namjoshi (exempted from subjects 2, 3), S N Oka (exempted from subjects 1, 3), C G Parande, M S Patel, M K Pitre (appearing in Accounting only, S C Sirkar (appearing in Accounting only), H L Seth (appearing in Accounting only) B K Shah, C F Shroff, (exempted from subject 1), B N Surty, T A Tata A B Vakil, K M Vartak, E Venkateswarlu.

ENTITLED TO KEEP TERMS FOR B. COM. EXAM.

B S Chandhari (exempted from subjects 2, 4), M M Chokshi (exempted from subject 2), S B Raut (exempted from subjects 2, 4),

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Scholarships are awarded as under:—

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship:—To No. (8) Bhalla, Khushal Chand.

The Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Commerce:—To No. (131) Shashi Kant.

DEGREE OF B. COM.

SECOND CLASS.

P T Parikh, A R Bhat, K K Dewett, R V Kapadia.

PASSED.

D A Bode, N M Gobhai, V K Gunda, N E Italia, L B Jha (exempted rom subjects 2, 5), D K Kershaw, N D Killawala, S N Marathe, Pritam Singh (exempted rom subjects 1, 3), J A L Tellis (exempted from subject 2), F B Wadia (exempted from subject 1), N K Abhyankar, P V Belsare, A S Deshpande (exempted from subject 2), Gordhari Lal Dhand (exempted from subjects 1, 2), M Y Gokhale, V A Kashikar, K M Kheshvala (exempted from subject 1), V V Kothare, A B Lukmani, B J Madan, K N Mehra, H M Merchant, J L Morais, J A R Mulky, D V Parulekar, N D Vaidya, H S Khurana.

The following candidates, who have previously passed the Examination, have passed in the additional special subject of Advanced Accounting and Auditing:—

No. (22) Meha, Sangunrai Chimanlal (appearing only in additional special subject); and No. (24) Mistry, Shahpur Hormusji (appearing only in additional subject).

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Prize has been awarded to No (45) Dewitt, Kewal Krishna.

SHOULD NOT HAVE ACCEPTED RESPONSIBILITY

MR. HARVEY MODIFIES FORMER STATEMENT

STORY OF MISSING OFFICE RECORDS

MR. NARIMAN'S CHALLENGE

The Court room of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate was again crowded by lawyers and laymen on Monday morning when further hearing in the Harvey Nariman libel case was resumed.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. Sheeston Baker, Solicitor appeared for the complainant Mr. Thomas Harvey while Mr. Nariman conducted the defence himself assisted by Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. B. J. Dhondy pleaders.

Mr. Harvey was further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Harvey said that from the documents now at his disposal he was unable to say whether any 5|8in. bars were used before the indent was placed.

Witness maintained that 7|8in. bars were required for piles and were ordered and that there was no mistake in ordering 7|8in. bars. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir's statement that 5|8in. bars were in use may be wrong. Those bars might have been in use then. That witness was able to say from the documents witness had gone through since the last hearing. Witness did not want to adhere to the statement that Mr Cowasjee Jehangir's statement was incorrect. Witness wanted to modify his statement made by him on the last day of the hearing regarding Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir's statement and that modification was that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's statement might or might not be true. The statement made by Cowasjee Jehangir that the Superintending Engineer discovered that the Executive Engineer had omitted the bars for tiles was also not correct but there was a good deal of truth in it. The reply given by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir to the Council was partly in confirmity with the reply witness gave in the cross-examination at the last hearing. Mr. Hamid provided for some bars in the indent.

Mr. Nariman asked whether the bars were sufficient.

Mr. Velinkar overruled the objection.

"AN INCORRECT STATEMENT."

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Witness said that Hamid had provided only two-fifths of the quantity of 5|8 bars required to say that the bars were omitted in the indent was not correct. Witness agreed that his statement before the Court in the examination-in-chief on the subject was also not correct. He accounted for the inaccurate statement on the ground that it should have been correct what actually happened was that instead of preparing it himself Mehta copied out Hamid's indent word by word. Hamid had always told witness that those bars for piles were not included in his indent. Since it took two months for the Executive Engineers to send the indent witness was not expected to discover the omissions or otherwise in a day.

Witness was even not sure and he only surmised that 5|8in. bars provided by Hamid covered the bars required for piles also. Witness could not say whether Hamid did or did not omit bars for piles in his indent.

Mr. Nariman: Did Hamid omit the bars for piles in his indent or not?

Mr. Harvey: In my opinion, he did not.

Witness stated that his previous statement about Hamid's omission was not correct. The statement made by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir that the Superintending Engineer discovered that the Executive Engineer had omitted the bars for piles in the indent was partly correct and partly incorrect. The statement that it was added to the Executive Engineer's indent by the S. E. Supervisor was also incorrect, because it was added by witness by a letter and similarly the reply of Sir Lawless Hepper to the Back Bay Committee was also not correct. Witness was present when the reply was given. The fact that witness added the bars for the piles to the indent by a letter was not disclosed to Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir but it was disclosed before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee in the written statement of the witness.

Witness had not shifted the responsibility of the addition to the indent on the Supervisor but he did so now. Witness had told the Back Bay Inquiry Committee that he could not say who committed the mistake but that he accepted the responsibility. In reply to a question whether the responsibility was official or personal witness emphatically said that the whole responsibility was accepted by him upto that time.

NO COPY OF NOTE.

Continuing witness said that 7|8in. bars were in use and that he relied on Mr. Gazdar's note to the Executive Engineer. There was no copy of that note kept in the office as was usually done. The note disclosed nothing about 7|8in. bars either that they were in use or that they were required. Witness who was then referred to the plan for 3|4in. bars said that it had nothing to do with 7|8in. bars. The next letter on which witness relied on was a letter dated June 28, 1923 which was long after the bars were supplied and the mistake was found out and when witness was on leave. That letter had no connection with 7|8in. bars. The indent referred in Hamid's endorsement dated 9th July 1923 was a subsequent indent which had passed out of Hamid's hands. The mistake made originally was in ordering 5|8in. bars in place of 7|8in. bars and that mistake was never admitted.

Witness was next referred to a plan prepared for 5|8in. plus 19ft. bars which he said had supported him in his theory that 7|8in. bars should have been ordered. The plan was prepared on 11th September, 1922.

Witness at this stage produced the indents endorsed by Mr. Sykes and referred to in Hamid's endorsement dated 9th July, 1922.

WHAT WITNESS RELIED ON.

Witness said that he relied on all the documents referred to his altered theory. He could not say whether his statement that 7|8in. bars were originally intended to be used but that it was subsequently changed and 5|8in. bars were used was correct or not.

THE MISSING SLIP OF PAPER.

Continuing, he said that the 7|8" bars were ordered because they were rightly required for the piles. They were not used immediately after their arrival. When Hamid told him that the bars had arrived, he searched for a slip of paper with a view to fix the responsibility on him, but he could not find the same. He discovered that a mistake had been made and wrote to Salebhoy to cancel the order for 7|8" bars, but it could not be done. He also sent a cable to the Secretary of State inquiring if the 7|8" bars could be substituted by 5|8" bars. It was, however, too late to effect the change.

Mr. Nariman: On the day you ordered out 48,000 for Dharavi and wanted them before October 23, you were not in possession of any land at Dharavi?

Mr. Harvey: No; but we expected to get land.

Mr. Nariman: These materials were ordered eliberately, not by mistake?

Mr. Harvey: There was no mistake either about the quality or the diameters.

Mr. Nariman: Let us confine ourselves to the excess number of 7|8" bars. You don't admit about ordering excess bars?

Mr. Harvey: Not from knowledge at that time.

Mr. Nariman: Then for the purpose of the Dharavi scheme the excess bars were deliberately ordered?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. ....

..Mr. Nariman: Is it not silly of you to do that?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, it is silly of me to do that.

At this stage, the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH, PROCEEDINGS

Resuming after the recess Mr. K. F. Nariman further cross-examined Mr. T. Harvey regarding the indent of bars for the Dharavi and other schemes.

Mr. Nariman: You have written in one of your letters that you and Hamid worked out the number of bars required for the year 1922-23. Did you say that 80,000 bars were sufficient for 380 chawls? No. 80,000 bars of 7|8 inch would be sufficient for less than 200 chawls.

Mr. Nariman: The only official record that will throw some light on the number of piles and the time when they were manufactured would be the pile-driving and pile-manufacturing record. Isn't it? That's the record which is missing. (Laughter).

Mr. Nariman: Can you show us any other scheme, in any part of India, where materials for the scheme are ordered 3 or 4 years in advance when there are no plans made, no staff engaged and no lands secured? I have never heard of such a scheme.

Mr. Nariman: You ordered material for a scheme the very launching of which was uncertain? There was every certainty about the scheme.

Mr. Nariman: Is there any difficulty in getting the piles manufactured when you require them? There is always some difficulty. They take 3 months for curing.

Mr. Nariman: How much in advance will you order bars for piles if you have to construct 100 chawls? A wise man will order out bars two years in advance.

Mr. Nariman: Have you got any record to show that in 1923 there was any hope of getting the necessary lands at Dharavi? There was every hope.

The witness then complained that at the time of ordering the bars they did not know that they would not get the lands. He said that he had nothing to do with the placing of orders for materials. His responsibility was mainly confined to the determination of quality and quantity. The original arrangement was that all the orders per indent should go through him but in some cases that arrangement used to be set aside. Sometimes the Executive Engineers indented directly.

Mr. Nariman: 625 chawls were to be completed in 9 years from 1921 to 1929. Isn't it? Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Np to 1924, only 135 chawls were to be constructed. 15 in the first year, 45 in the second and 75 in the third. What is the total quantity of tonnage required for one chawl? 38 1|2 tons including piles and 35 without piles.

Mr. Nariman: Main orders of the Department were with George Service and Co. Are there any other firms from which you ordered? I did not place the orders myself. I came into my office in February, 1921.

Mr. Nariman: Notice for 2,000 tonnage of bars was given in March, a month after you took charge of your office. According to your own statement the first year's programme was to construct only 15 chawls. Taking 35 tons per chawl, 525 tons of mild steel bars would have been sufficient for the purpose. Why did you then place orders in March 1921 for 2,000 tons? Was not the demand four times in excess of the actual programme?

Mr. Welinkar: It is a hypothetical question and I object to it.

Mr. Nariman then got from Mr. Harvey that 500 tons of bars would have sufficed for the purpose and yet the order was for over 2,000 tonnage. The witness however refused to take the responsibility on his shoulders.

MR. NARIMAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Nariman then requested the complainant to go out for a while during which time he explained to the Judge that the Department was in habit of ordering things in excess of its requirements year after year. He further complained that Mr. Harvey had said in his evidence-in-chief that he had taken charge of his office in February, 1920, and now at the time of cross-examination he was saying that he joined the Department in Feb., 1921. The Magistrate referred to the evidence in question and ascertained that the year of Mr. Harvey's taking charge of the office was February, 1921 and not 1920. Mr. Nariman held that even granting that he came into his office in February, 1921, there was enough time for him to know the programme of the year and advise the Department accordingly.

In his statement Mr. Nariman contended that his case was that that was not the isolated instance of an order. He found that it had been a practice of the Department year after year to order out goods far in excess of the actual demand.

Court: I have all along said that I cannot accept your explanation of the words "higher officers." If you say that some of the officers have received commission from foreign manufacturers, that is another matter. But if you say that Harvey (complainant) ordered superfluous goods in order that foreign manufacturers might get commission, it is for you to argue.

Mr. Nariman: My submission is that superfluous goods were ordered from foreign manufacturers.

Court: Superfluous goods ordered by Mr. Harvey?

Mr. Nariman: I may say, Sir, that that was the general practice of the Department.

Court: That you have got to prove.

Mr. Nariman: This, Sir, cuts the very backbone of the defence. If it were only a question of superfluous goods ordered, I might say that it was a "bona fide" mistake.

MR. NARIMAN CHALLENGES STATEMENT.

Court: The prosecution case is that you were told by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir that this was a "bona fide" mistake and that you insisted before the Back Bay Committee by saying that Mr. Harvey deliberately ordered the goods in order that foreign manufacturers might be benefited.

..Mr. Nariman: I challenge that statement.

Mr. Harvey was then called back to his place.

Mr. Nariman: When you came into the office your first duty was to make sure of the programme for 1921-22. Wasn't it? Yes. It was.

Mr. Nariman: You knew that there was a programme of 15 chawls at Nagaum during that year? No, it was for 27 chawls.

Mr. Nariman: You say in your statement that land was available at Nagaum only for 19 chawls. The report says that the programme was for 15 chawls. Which of the statements is correct? That of 27 chawls.

Mr. Nariman: How can 15 and 27 both be correct? There were some alterations afterwards.

Mr. Nariman: Even supposing that 27 chawls were to be constructed in 1921-22, was not the material ordered far in excess of the actual requirements? Yes, it was.

The Court then rose for the day. The cross-examination will again continue on next Saturday.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	April 25.
Previous Closing Rate	14.96
To-day's Opening Rate	15.45
Difference	+.49
To-day's Closing Rate	15.53
Difference	+.57

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	April 25.
Previous Closing Rate	7.80
To-day's Opening Rate	7.88
Difference	+.08
To day's Closing Rate	8.02
Difference	+.22
Broach, April/May	299 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	April 25.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
Difference	0 2 0 lower.
Silver Forward	25 12 0
Difference	0 2 0 lower.

Tone of market.—India and China sold.

MR. DANGE NOT YET RELEASED.

WRONG REPORT CONTRADICTED.

A report has appeared in some local vernacular papers that Mr. S. A. Dange, one of the convicts in the Cawnpore Conspiracy case has been relased and has arrived in Bombay. Misled by this inaccurate piece of news, a journal has written a leading article welcoming him back among his friends and co-workers and eulogising his services in the cause of labour organisation. Mr. Dange is not, however, yet released. He will be released on the 23rd of May at Sitapur and when he arrives in Bombay is not yet known.

RETRENCHMENT OR EJECTION ?

60 MUNICIPAL WORKMEN DISCHARGED

Mr. Jhabvala complains as follows:—On 18th April sixty workmen were discharged from Foras Road Municipal Workshop by the Deputy Executive Engineer under orders from the Municipal Commissioner on the plea of retrenchment and on the 20th instant a board was put up at the workshop asking for hands to be employed. This is a very mysterious action on the part of the Municipal authorities and it is not known who is responsible for this kind of retrenchment and this kind of employment. This is another blow dealt to the poor workers.

LEAGUE OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES.

MRINAL KANTI BOSE'S ADVOCACY

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose speaking after suggested repudiation of the representative character of the League and bringing in resolutions in the Congress and the Indian Legislative Assembly to the effect to prove before the world, though England could hoodwink the world, it could not hoodwink India. He advocated the establishment of a League of oppressed people with headquarters in India.—Free Press.

MR. FARUQUI'S REVERSION TO GOVT. SERVICE.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE APPRECIATES HIS SERVICES

A meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday evening when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. M. I. Farooqui, (Secretary), requesting the Committee to inform the Bombay Government to revert him to the Government service as early as possible.

The Committee accepted the resignation of Mr. Farooqui and placed on record their sense of high appreciation for the tact, zeal, ability and courtesy with which he had discharged his duties.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

PUBLISHERS:

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & S N, Booksellers

Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

RED SCOTCH SHINING

GRANITE PILLARS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES

for TEMPLES & PALACES.

Ready available from stock.

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

MACHINE TOOLS

For WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planning Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHANTS,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MEHTA & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.

(On Government, G.I.P. Ry. and Bombay Port TrustLists)

119, Medows Street, Fort.

Tel. No. 21285.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1927.

A GROTESQUE PERFORMANCE

Every year the Government of India are enjoined to present to Parliament a statement of the "moral and material progress" of the country which they administer. As an unconscious acknowledgment, perhaps, of the repeated criticism which non-official Indian representatives in the various legislatures in this country have levelled against the "trusteeship" which the agents of the British people have arrogated to themselves, the criticism that the trustees are far more interested in the "Lee Loot" and similar other matters than either the "moral" or the "material" progress of India, that designation of the annual performance expected from the Government of India has latterly been changed into a mere "report for presentation to Parliament". We welcome the change as some little consideration to public feeling in India. But the grievance of the public that these reports are diabolical attempts to mislead members of Parliament and the British reader in regard to the true facts of India's "progress" remains and the report for 1925-26 will, we are confident, only lend additional justification to that grievance.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams, the compiler of these annual travesties of the real conditions of India, was a consummate master of his craft, which he understood to be the misinterpretation couched in charming language of the real feelings of the politically-minded class and the ascription to them of motives which they were far from harbouring. His successor, Mr. Coatman, the ex-Policeman, is new to the job which requires an experienced and practised knowledge of how to indulge in 'suppressio veri' and 'suggestio falsi.' He has done his level best evidently in regard to the former but he is not so happy in his endeavours to achieve the latter. But Mr. Coatman will learn and the die-hards in England, the Anglo-Indians who write to the "Morning Post" and the "Times" to warn the British public against the dangers of dealing leniently with an India where "anarchism" prevails in a "virulent form" may yet find his performances a useful "point d'appui" for exhaustive quotation and moral support.

The Government of India take care to warn the readers of the report in a prefatory note that "it must not be understood that the approval of the Secretary of State or the Government of India extends to every particular expression of opinion" in the volume Mr. Coatman has compiled. So it is clear that it is Mr. Coatman who must be held responsible for the 'obiter dicta' in which "India 1925-26" abounds. Its author, has, indeed, found very little space to notice "progress" in regard to the nation-building departments for the development of which public opinion in India so strongly presses. It is a discreet omission, considering how little has been done, but we must protest against the false impression the volume intends to convey in regard to the advance in measures for the better security of public health in this country by introducing in it photographs of a Kindergarten Class and of Lord and Lady Reading at an Infant Welfare meeting. Equally pernicious is the attempt to belittle the importance of the popular agitation against the Government of India's "Andamans Policy" in the introduction of pictures illustrating rice crops in a Moplah village in the Andaman Islands. Throughout the book an ineffectual attempt is made to show that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are making heroic efforts to improve the conditions of the masses by providing them with more education more irrigation, more railways. There is no mention at all of the spirit of self-reliance that Gandhiji's movement has evoked in the masses. On the contrary, the moral is repeatedly drawn that they are a helpless, inert, inchoate conglomeration at the mercy of the political agitator, the only fly in the ointment which obstructs the assuaging and healing process in which a benevolent bureaucracy is busily engaged. It is a false picture, but a picture which is meant to provide a useful apology for officialdom. When do the Government of India mean to stop this annual waste of expenditure in compiling a volume which the people of this country cannot but regard as an insult to their intelligence?

TRENCHANT CRITICISM.

At the Parel Conference the trenchant criticism to which Dr. Deshmukh, its President, subjected the social order was warmly welcomed by the audience and the enthusiastic appreciation by the large body of workmen who took a lively interest in the proceedings of the Conference should be a warning to all forces of reaction that the very class which at present is denied most the civic amenities which are its rightful due is determined to have them, to come into its own and to take a vivid interest in the civic and political development of Bombay. Dr. Deshmukh rightly emphasised the fact that "the agriculturists, cultivators and workers were the real producers of wealth and that it was the duty of the State to look after their welfare first." Conferences like the one at Parel serve the useful purpose of drawing the attention of the rate-payers in this city to the extent to which the Corporation and the State are looking after their welfare. The resolutions passed by the Conference, ranging as they do on a wide field of subjects, indicate a welcome desire on the part of the population of the northern portions of Bombay to demand a policy of prohibition and improvement in franchise conditions and in educational facilities. The demand for a widening of the municipal franchise was strongly voiced by the Conference last year, but it is deplorable that the undemocratic character of the present Bombay municipal constitution enabled the landlord and capitalist interests in the Corporation to reject the modest proposal which had come up before it of extending the municipal franchise to tenants paying Rs. 5 per month. The Conference ought to have pressed, in fact, for adult universal franchise without sex disqualifications. That is the only way, coupled with an equitable redistribution of seats, to make the Corporation a truly representative and democratic body. So long as the franchise remains so ridiculously restricted as it is at present, there is no possibility of the working classes obtaining their due. In regard to primary education, the practical suggestion of the Conference that free and compulsory education should be introduced "at an early date" in B. and E. Wards of the city deserves to be at once attended to by the Corporation. It voices a demand which must be at once complied with, because the education of workers' children should be a first charge on the rates. The Schools Committee of the Corporation should also consider sympathetically its demand that the Committee's present policy of grouping a number of primary schools into one building should be revised so that a source of endless annoyance to poor people's children who have to walk great distances to schools is abolished. We hope the Parel Conference will find imitators in other municipal areas. It is only by holding such conferences that the cruel and callous nature of the present social structure, which Dr. Deshmukh picturesquely described as "an inverted pyramid" is forced into the limelight of public criticism and suggestions made to rebuild that structure on truly equitable and democratic lines.

A STEP FORWARD.

A very important step forward in securing to the juvenile delinquent the benefits of social legislation recast on modern lines will be taken when on May 1 the Bombay Children's Protection Act becomes operative. Miss Katherine Davis explained in exhaustive detail the importance of this measure in her lecture on Saturday on the "Bombay Children's Act and its practical problems to-day" during the course of which she laid stress on two salutary improvements effected by the Act in the manner of dealing with juvenile offenders. Under the Act children can no longer be placed in the Police lock-up. They will have instead a Rescue Home provided for them. For trial they will have a Juvenile Court. The present arrangements are that such a court will be held once a week by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, and that a special Police Staff is being appointed to work the new Act in co-operation with the workers of the Children's Aid Society which was recently inaugurated in this city. The success of the Act depends very largely on selecting the right type of men for the Special Police Staff, men who will be firm and yet sympathetic and who will not commit the fatal mistake of looking upon the advice and suggestions of the Society's workers as "impractical" simply because the burden of executive action rests upon the Police and not upon the welfare workers.

The success of the new scheme for dealing with juvenile offenders will depend, of course, on the spirit with which the Juvenile Court performs its duties. We hope the word "conviction" will be taboo in it, because nothing will destroy the laudable object it has in view if the young delinquent is to be "convicted" and thus permanently branded and handicapped in later life as a "criminal". We would rather have the Juvenile Court declaring that its object is "the welfare of the child" and not that of according it "punishment" for its "crime". As Mr. Rhys Davies, a former Under Secretary at the Home Office in England, says in a remarkable study of the treatment of the young delinquent in the "Sunday Times," what is necessary for the Juvenile Court to concern itself about is "the ultimate destiny of the youngster" brought before it, and it must regard him or her as a psychological problem and not as an "offender". We should in India learn in this matter from what has already been achieved on the Continent, notably in Belgium, where there are "Observation Centres" for the study of the juvenile offender "medically, physically and otherwise." The co-operation of the Children's Aid Society in Bombay should be invited by Government in establishing similar observation centres here. Their value in rescuing young delinquents from a possible life of crime will be, indeed, great.

CONGRESS UNDER REVISION.

(BY ANILBARAN RAY).

Mr. Anil Baran Roy was one of the right hand men of the late Deshbandhu Das and was, therefore, one of the prominent internees under the Bengal Ordinance. He has now retired from public life and is staying at the Ashram of Arabindo Ghose at Pondichery. Mr. Roy thinks that the Indian National Congress is not organised on national lines, but is a machinery borrowed from Europe "Instead of frittering away energy in useless imitations of foreign methods," he says, "the people of the country should be organised for freedom on national lines" in accordance with the ancient Indian conception of life which is to allow free growth of life in all sorts of autonomous centres.

The process of crumbling and dissolution that has been going on for a long time inside the Indian National Congress leaves absolutely no doubt that there is something very rotten in the constitution of the Congress itself. There was no want of patriotism or of will, there was virtually no want of workers and even of funds, the situation in the country was eminently suitable for a huge national organisation, yet somehow the Congress has not done well and after showing some electric shocks and life-like movements for a short time in 1921 it has collapsed beyond all hope of redemption. It is now high time that the debris should be cleared and the work of reorganisation and reconstruction taken up in right earnest. We expect the All-India Congress Committee to begin that work in its coming momentous session in Bombay. If the organisation of a really National Congress can be started on the right lines that will automatically settle the future Indian constitution and also point out the true practical solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem.

ORGANISE ON NATIONAL LINES.

The first thing necessary is to clear the mind of all prejudices and superstitions, of all formed ideas and preconceived notions. We must free ourselves from the dangerous domination of creeds and personalities and look straight into the facts and the needs of the situation. That is the very first and indispensable condition of seeing the truth and finding out the right lines of action. It requires, however, no deep insight to find out that the people, the masses in our country, have not accepted the Congress and its methods—it is still limited to a few politicians who have taken their first lessons in politics from their European masters. The people have, no doubt, every respect for the leaders and the workers who are doing and daring so much and for their sake, they regard the Congress also with some sort of respect—but the organisation, the machinery of the Congress is quite alien to their nature and does not at all fit in with their life. Our politicians have adopted the whole machinery of European politics, such as the press, the platform, the Congress organisation, specially they have adopted the British methods. Propaganda and public agitation has its use in England, where the voters determine the policy of the Government—but in India it is meaningless. The only thing Indian in the present political movement is the demand for freedom. Instead of frittering away energy in useless imitations of foreign methods the people of the country should be organised for freedom. And this organisation must proceed on national lines in accordance with the true genius, the "Swadharma" of India.

A BORROWED MACHINERY.

But the present Congress organisation is certainly not on national lines—it is a machinery borrowed from Europe. As Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das once remarked, our Congresses and conferences are borrowed things, through them we shall never be able to touch the true life-springs of the country. It is a peculiarity of modern European politics to depend on mechanical organisations, the Europeans think that all their troubles and difficulties will disappear if only they can perfect the machinery of Government or society. Our so-called National Congress is such a machinery, a mechanical organisation by which our politicians have hoped to bring about the salvation of the country. The All-India Congress has established branches in the provinces, the provinces have branches in the districts and the ideal is to establish a Congress Committee in every village. But how has it worked in practice? Within a few months in 1921 this huge machinery was set up and thousands of village Congress Committees sprang up only to disappear soon like so many mushrooms. The membership was mechanical, the programme was cut and dried, everything was dictated from above and the constituent societies had no chance of free growth. Instead of organising the people for freedom, the Congress exploited their patriotism and scattered men and money on all sorts of theoretical plans and whimsical projects. Very soon the membership dwindled into insignificance and the Congress now practically has no relation with the people except as a scaffolding which helps some Congress runners to enter into the Councils and the local bodies. Everybody sees the present deplorable condition of the Congress, but the suggestion invariably is to rebuild the Congress on the old lines, if possible. We venture to say that it is not possible, the people will not be fooled again and again.

A PARROT-CRY.

In a recent speech Mr. Horniman is reported to have said: "What we have seen going on in different parts of the country, shows very clearly the need for overhauling the Congress machinery, especially the elective machinery in order that it may work as a thoroughly democratic constitutional organisation." This shows the typical European mentality of our modern politicians. The cry is to have a "thoroughly democratic constitutional organisation." But after all these long years of experiment has Europe been able to possess anywhere anything even approaching this description? Mr. Horniman, as expected, suggests the overhauling of the machinery, especially the elective machinery. Improve the machinery and everything will be all right—that is the cry in Europe and we in India have caught that cry like a parrot. The election to the legislative bodies in India costs the Government about thirty to forty thousands of rupees for each electorate in the country and yet we know how difficult it is for true representatives to get into the Council, especially if they be not rich. Does the Congress offer any better method of election? If it extends the franchise to all adults, as it logically ought to do, the Congress elections will fail simply through the want of sufficient pecuniary resources. At present there is virtually no electorate and no election in the Congress—there are certain Congresswallahs who manipulate between themselves the various seats in the Congress Committees and use them as stepping stones for Council seats or other advantages. But even if somehow we can manage to have regular elections in the Congress—will that ensure a true democratic constitution? For lessons in democracy we always look up to the democratic machines in Europe but we refuse to see that even in Europe, democracy, at the present moment is passing through a great ordeal of fire. As Mr. H. G. Wells has said in a recent lecture, "Democracy is entering on a phase of revision in which Parliaments and Parliamentary bodies and political life as we know them will disappear." If this be the condition of political life in Europe, is it worth while for the Indians to give up their own "Swadharma" in pursuit of these alien foreign ideals? The political life of ancient India was glorious and the modern world has many things to learn from the experiences and experiments of ancient India in the political sphere, even as in the higher spheres of religion and spirituality.

WANTED MORE LIFE THAN MACHINES

As we have said above, Europe depends on mechanical organisation, and the more these machines of Government or society fail, the more they apply themselves to the perfection of the mechanical forms and artificial organisations. The genius of India was quite different. She depended more on life than on machines. The conception of life adopted by the ancient Indian politicians was to allow the free growth of life in all sorts of autonomous centres. They had machinery of organisation—but the mechanical part of it was secondary, subordinate; the principle of life, the "Swadharma" of every group of centre was the primary thing. Thus there were the village centres, the town centres, the district centres, all with their own assemblies of elected members, their own laws suitable to their peculiar needs and conditions. There were similar other groups, the clan, the family, the caste guilds, the religious samghas—each developed life in its own way without trying to thrust its law or "dharma" on others. Thus the whole country pulsated with life—a mechanical set organisation or rule from above did not hamper their free growth.

FORM AUTONOMOUS CENTRES.

That is the ideal which we should follow in organising the National Congress in India. Instead of trying to establish branches of the Congress with a fixed creed, a fixed function or "dharma" or a rigid programme of work presented by a central organisation—we should encourage and help people to organise them

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Ill-Advised.

At a time when it is possible for the Hertzog Government to create confidence in India that they wish to deal in a fair and honourable spirit with the South African Indians and fulfil the recent Agreement in an equitable manner, they have seen the necessity of placating the White settlers by the provisions of the Draft Immigration Relief Act 1927, the second reading of which has been put down in the Union Parliament for Wednesday. This is an extremely ill-advised step and will tend to destroy that atmosphere of mutual goodwill which General Hertzog and his colleagues are anxious to secure for the happy solution of the Indian problem. The British Indian Association of Johannesburg apprehends that the Draft Bill contains provisions in direct contravention of the Agreement arrived at the Round Table Conference. Mr. Andrews considers that "the new immigration bill is far more critical because important rights are affected." The Government of India ought to protest strongly to the Union Government against their unwise move and indicate to them that they are proceeding on wrong lines to get rid of their "Indian difficulty" when they bring forward proposals hostile to the spirit of the Agreement.

Putting Cart before the Horse.

It may not be altogether inappropriate to notice the views of even so defunct a politician as Lord Sinha as his name is mentioned in some circles as a member of the forthcoming Statutory Commission on Reforms. Unfortunately however, in the course of the interview he gave to the "Observer" of London the noble Lord could only place the cart before the horse by pinning all his faith on science for bettering the economic condition of India in preference to anything that could be accomplished through "efficient laws and administration" As if the "laws and administration" introduced by our foreign masters were not mainly responsible for the acute and growing poverty in a country that could proudly claim to be one of the richest in the world before the advent of Britishers hundred and fifty years ago. And as if the benefits of science and of the other technical devices could ever be available to the poor millions of the land except through the agency of Government! While we are agreeably surprised to see the belated tribute Lord Sinha has paid to the benefits of Gandhiji's charkha movement, we cannot but blame him for slurring over the serious responsibility of Government with respect to the economic betterment of the country. And there is no doubt that if Government do not follow up the work of the Agricultural Commission by putting into execution well conceived schemes for the benefits of the Indian agriculturists, they will deserve the severest criticism for wasting precious money over the pompous pageant of a useless Royal Commission.

Bombay Postal Union.

The Bombay Postal Union would appear, according to the report read before its annual general meeting held on Saturday last under the presidentship of Mr. Jayakar, to have made steady progress during the last year. Though its membership of 1330 practically remained at the same figure, the loss of many members, mostly due to local and technical transfers, was made up by the accession of new members. The financial condition of the Union also is fairly strong as the opening balance of Rs. 27,119 and the collection of Rs. 13,021 in these times of financial stringency cannot be deemed unsatisfactory. This Union again contributes most substantially and also regularly to the funds of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The Union, however, would do well to act upon some of the admirable suggestions thrown out by Mr. Jayakar for strengthening its position and for the speedy redress of the many wrongs suffered by its members. In the first instance, the Union should no more remain a body of clerks and superior staff but should include even the poorest of the postal employees who can only be saved by the protection afforded by a strong organisation. Again, the Union will do well to appoint a bureau to "keep constantly in touch with" the Bombay members of the Legislative Assembly and, if possible, to depute a member to be present at Delhi and Simla during the session of the Assembly to explain to these members the grievances of the Postal employees and specially many technical matters affecting them. We trust that the Union will enhance its usefulness and success by losing no time in accepting these valuable suggestions and availing themselves of the personal services of Mr. Jayakar who has so readily placed them at the disposal of the Union.

An Excellent Suggestion.

The ensuing meeting of the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. in Bombay ought to lend its unanimous and enthusiastic support to the resolution Mr. Gidwani proposes to put before it, for condemning the despatch of troops to China, and for calling on the A.I.C.C. to fix a day to be named as the "China Day" to express the sympathy of the whole country with the Chinese nationalists' hard struggle to win real freedom for their country. The Hon. Secretary, the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, suggests that the Indian Press should combine to send a trained journalist or journalists to China to ascertain on the spot the truth of the recent happenings and send from personal observation reports of how the Chinese struggle for freedom is progressing. This suggestion is being strongly welcomed by the "vernacular dailies as well as the Indian owned English dailies." We hope the idea will soon materialize itself because the importance of the matter is, indeed, very great. Even if it may not be possible, with the limited financial means available to the Indian edited Press in this country, to open out permanent channels of communication between India and China, it is certainly a practicable idea to send the right type of men who as journalists of experience will be able to acquaint their countrymen with the other side of the picture than the one presented by foreign Press agencies controlled by Imperialist interests.

FROM NANDI HILLS TO BANGALORE.

MAHATMAJI'S NEW HEALTH RESORT.

TAKES TO PRACTICE OF YOGA.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI.

MADRAS, April 25.

The Bangalore correspondent of the "Hindu" says, Mahatmaji's stay in Nandi Hills is likely to be terminated, as it was being found not quite satisfactory. Though there was nothing alarming, still, the nature of the blood pressure was not reassuring. Doctors from Bangalore have left for Nandi. Mahatmaji might come down from the Hills and stay in Bangalore in Kamala Park, also belonging to the Government.

He adds there is no room for any alarmistic rumours spread in Bangalore.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar had an interview on the 24th with Mahatmaji. It is learnt that Mahatmaji is interesting himself in yoga and its practice and various asanas. A gentleman practising yoga had a long talk with Mahatmaji on Sharasasanam.—Free Press.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR MEETS GANDHIJI

MADRAS, April 25.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, regarding his visit to Nandi Hills to see Mr. Gandhi, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar M.L.A. said: "I had the privilege of seeing the Mahatma for over an hour. His general health is good and his intellectual vigour the same as ever; but the blood pressure continues and has to be brought down by continued rest of mind and body in a saluborius climate. I therefore avoided being drawn, in the cours of the conversation, into talks of any of the political controversies of the hour, and told him that restoration of his health was the one pre-occupation of the whole country now, and that he should think of nothing else for the present. His Highness the Maharajah and the Dewan of Mysore have provided for every comfort and service needed for his stay in Nandi, and I have no doubt, he will rapidly get restored to normal health. He is, to use his own phrase, now virtually getting domiciled in Mysore till the end of May.—A. P.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN NAGPUR?

TO EFFECT RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS

NAGPUR CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION

NAGPUR, April 25.

The Executive Committee of the Nagpur Congress Committee, Mr. Mancharsha Awari presiding, has passed a resolution by the casting vote of the President, in favour of starting civil disobedience with regard to the Arms Act and the Explosive Substances Act, with a view to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to release the Bengal detenus.

Mr. Abhyankar and Dr. Khare, M.L.C., voted against the resolution, while Messrs. Ruikar and Dharalay, pleaders, voted for it, and Seth Poonamchand and Mr. Pandurang Rao abstained from voting.

As a result of the adoption of the resolution, and as there was no unanimity in the Executive Committee, Seth Poonamchand resigned the Secretaryship.

COMMITTEE'S STRONG PROTEST.

The Executive Committee also strongly protested against the action of the Congress members in the Assembly in not voting against the Finance Bill, and that of the Congress members in the Madras Council, from not opposing the formation of the Independent Ministry, and requested the All-India Congress Committee to adhere to the Gauhati resolution. The Committe laid greater stress on the programme outside the Councils, such as the organisation of peasants and labour, village work and the spread of Khaddar and Charka. Mr Abhyankar and Dr. Khare abstained from voting.

SAK BACK IN ENGLAND.

WELCOMED AT BATTERSEA

DENOUNCES TRADE UNION BILL

LONDON, Apr. 25.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala's return from India was welcomed by a meeting at the Battersea Town Hall. The Mayor of Battersea declined the invitation to attend and wrote "it is impossible to eliminate the political aspect from such a gathering." Mr. Saklatvala said that contrary to anticipations, the Government of India had on the whole treated him with contempt and left him alone. He vehemently denounced the Trade Union Bill and asserted that he would organise a general strike to come into force immediately. His Majesty the King had sanctioned an "idiotic and treacherous act."—Reuter.

ATMOSPHERE OF OPTIMISM.

BANKS RE-OPEN IN JAPAN.

LARGE DEPOSITS FLOWING IN.

ADVANCES TO ALL BANKS PROMISED.

LONDON, April 25.

Osaka.—The banks have reopened and deposits are flowing in.—Reuter.

CROWDS WAITING TO DEPOSIT.

LONDON, April 25.

Tokyo.—An unexpected atmosphere of optimism prevailed, and large crowds were waiting to deposit money immediately the banks opened. The change is due to the Bank of Japan's readiness to make advances to all banks for which it is issuing new currency notes of 50 to 100 yen. A financier attributed the recent runs on banks to the "maddened psychology of the general public" and described the money drawn out "as quite insignificant."—Reuter.

JAPANESE BANKING SOLIDARITY.

LONDON, Apr. 24.

Tokio.—A member of the clearing house of Banks in Tokio has made a statement, declaring that it has agreed to co operate to the utmost in rendering mutual assistance. The Bank of Japan also intends to help all Banks, including those who have no transactions with it.—Reuter.

NEW CABINETS PROPOSALS.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE DIET.

SIMLA, April 25.

Information has been received that the Japanese Government has decided to open the special session of the Diet on 3rd May and that the session will last five days. The Premier will announce the Cabinet's proposals to meet the financial situation.—A.P.

MADRAS POSTAL WORKERS

DEMAND FOR LIVING WAGE.

MADRAS, April 24.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the local branch of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, to-day, Maulana Abdul Lattef Farookhi, M.L.A., urged the postal workers to present a united front by consolidating their organisation. He invited the urgent attention of the Government to the "just demands" of the workers in the postal department, particularly for a living wage, and remarked that the department was the most hardworked and the least paid one in India.—A. P.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT KARAD

2 KILLED: 7 INJURED.

POONA, April 25.

News has just reached here of a disastrous motor accidnt on the Satara-Islampur Road near Karad, in which performers belonging to the Ananda Vilas Natak Mandali were involved. One man and one woman were instantaneously killed and nearly seven were injured severely. All are lying in the Karad Municipal dispensary. Two of the injured are reported to be in precarious condition.—Free Press.

KUMBHA MELA RELIEF WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, April 23.

Kumbha Mela Bharatsevasram Sangha commenced its Kumbha Mela Relief works on the 2nd of March and continued the same up to the 20th inst. This year the number of pilgrims may be roughly estimated at 15 lacs. Only a hundred volunteers worked splendidly, looking to the convenience of pilgrims. Two medical camps were started where 3,059 patients were treated, 1,1000 pilgrims were accommodated in camp, and about 600 pilgrims were supplied with food. A number of missing cases that were reported were found out of which 203 were traced.

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN WADHWAN

BOMBAY DOCTORS APPOINTED HON. SURGEONS

WADHWAN CITY, April 23.

Two additions have been made to the staff of Sir Jashwantsinghji Hospital in Wadhwan City with a view to increase the medical facilities for Wadhwan State subjects and incidentally for the people of Kathiawar. His Highness the Thakore Saheb has appointed Dr. T. O. Shah, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) as Hon. Consulting Surgeon, and Dr. G. T. Mody, D.O. (Oxen), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B.B.S. (Bom.), as Consulting Opthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital.

Both these doctors are attached to the King Edward Memorial Hospital in Bombay, and will alternately come down here from Bombay every six weeks, staying about a ween each time.

5,000 BALES INVOLVED.

FIRE IN JAPANESE STEAMER

LONDON, April 25.

Kobe.—"Seiyo Maru" bound for Moji from Bombay has a cargo of cotton on fire in number two hold. Five thousand bales are involved.—Reuter's Special.

LAKHNA SUCCESSION CASE.

FURTHER HEARING

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 25.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dalal, Mr. O'Conor, who appeared with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, began arguments on behalf of Rao Narsingh Rao, claimant to the Lakhna Estate. Mr. O'Conor said that what their Lordships had to consider in the light of their finding as to the identity of Rani Dhunaji was whether Rao Narsingh Rao was the son of Raja Balwant Singh by Rani Dhunaji, and whether the deed of settlement by Raja Jaswani Singh barred his succession. He said that among the witnesses in his favour there were Mr. G. T. Spankie, late Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and Col. Geofferey Hall, Superintendent of the Central Prison, Naini, who were both friends of the late Raja Balwant Singh and had made statements as to the resemblance between Balwant Singh and Rao Narsingh Rao and as to the relation between them.

Arguments are proceeding.

ROYAPETTAH MOTOR SMASH

MR. PILLAY IN CRITICAL CONDITION

MADRAS, Apr. 24.

In connection with the Royapettah motor smash, enquiries at the hospital this evening show that Mr. Solomon Pillay, retired Assistant Superintendent, R.M.S., who was one of those injured, is still in a critical condition, while other injured persons are progressing well. There has been no death as a result of the accident so far.—A. P.

DEPRESSION EXTENDS TO BALUCHISTAN

SIMLA, Apr. 25.

A shallow depression extends from the Punjab to Baluchistan. Rain has fallen locally in Assam and in a few stations in Bengal, Orissa and the Central Provinces. Several thunder-showers are reported from the Peninsula and Tenasserim.

Chief amounts are: Mergui and Tavoy one inch each, Dhubri, Silchar, Darjeeling, Mymensingh; Bogra; Balasore; Seoni, Bijapur, and Madura a quarter each, and Trivandrum, one and a half.

Forecast: Some extension along the Punjab, Kumaon Hills and in Bihar and Orissa, with dust-storms in the plains of north-west India.

KARNATAK MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

BIJAPUR, April 25.

The Karnatak Muslim Educational Conference will be held at Belgaum on April 29. Mr. Shakh, District and Session Judge of Thana will preside.—Free Press.

KARNATAK LITERARY CONFERENCE

BIJAPUR, April 25.

The Thirteenth Karnatak Literary Conference will be held at Mangalore on May 20 and 21. Mr. R. Talcherkar will preside.

A large number of delegates from North Karnatak are expected to attend the Conference.—Free Press.

PROSECUTION UNDER ARMS ACT,

'NATIONAL ARMY" VOLUNTEERS FINED.

NAGPUR, April 25.

Messrs. Ramlal, Bhimsen, Abhimanyu alias Gadge, and Abdul Rahman were arrested to-day morning for breaking the Arms Act and were placed before the City Magistrate who sentenced the first two to pay a fine of Rs. five, or in default, to undergo five days simple imprisonment, and the latter two to Rs. two fine, or in default two day's imprisonment. All the men belong to Mr. Avari's "National Army". It will be remembered that the first two persons were arrested on a previous occasion on the same charge, but were released afterwards.

A meeting is to be held this night. All the accused stated they broke the Act to bring pressure on Government to secure the immediate release of the Bengal detenus.—Free Press.

BISHOP AS PEACE-MAKER.

HINDU-MUSLIM COMPROMISE AT PABNA.

PABNA, April 24.

As a result of the efforts of Rev. M. Grace of the Australian Mission Hindu and Mahomedan leaders met here at a Conference to arrive at an understanding regarding the question of music before mosques. It is stated that the Mahomedan leaders have agreed to the passing of religious and funeral processions with music before the mosques at all the time of day and night and they have undertaken to persuade the Moslems to agree to this. The Hindu leaders are reported to have agreed to th stopping of music with all processions other than religious or funeral before mosques at five prayer time. A compromise note, it is stated, setting these terms was drawn up and signed by both the Hindu and Moslem leaders.—A. P.

DIRECTOR OF HEALTH IN BELGAUM

"ROOTING OUT THE EPIDEMIC"

BELGAUM, April 25.

Dr. J. Munsiff, Director of public Health with the Government of Bombay, recently toured in the Cholera-affected parts of the Karnatak in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the situation. In several places he met the prominent men of the localities concerned in welfare work, and brought home to them the urgent need for their co-operation in rooting out the epidemic. In Belgaum, he addressed the general body of the Municipality and announced that the Government had asked him to spare no pains to stamp out the epidemic.—A.P.

MR. PRAKASAM'S TOUR

MADRAS, April 25.

Mr. Prakasam arrived to-day from Chittoor. He proceeds to-morrow again to Vellore and tours North Arcot till the 30th and leaves for Bezwada for the Andhra Congress Committee Meeting on the 1st May and leaves thence for Bombay.—Free Press.

VICEROY TO OPEN OPIUM CONFERENCE

SIMLA, April 25.

It is understood that H.E. the Viceroy will open the Opium Conference between the representatives of the Government of India and Indian States on the 26th May, in Simla.—A.P.

DIFFERENCES ON DISARMAMENT.

SECOND READING OF CONVENTION POSTPONED.

LONDON, Apr. 24.

Geneva.—In view of fundamental divergences between a large majority of the preparatory committee for disarmament and the Italian and United States delegations with regard to the question of application and supervision of the proposed disarmament convention, it has been decided to postpone the second reading until about the end of the year for further consideration.—Reuter.

MORE CATHOLICS DEPORTED.

LONDON, Apr. 25.

Mexico City.—In addition to Catholic prelates mentioned in message of 23rd April it is learned that Archbishop of Puebla and Bishop of Huejetta were also placed in train bound for Laredo. It is reported that other prelates remaining in country will be deported when found.—Reuter.

PREMIER QUITE FIT

LONDON, April 24.

The Prime Minister whose health has benefited from the rest in the country at Chequers returns to London to-morrow in preparation for the reassembly of parliament on Tuesday. This week parliament will be mainly occupied with the report stage of the budget chief debates on which occurred before the Easter recess.—B. O. W.

NEW INVENTION.

PROBABLE REMOVAL OF NAVIGATION DANGERS.

LONDON, April 24.

Rugby.—Further successful laboratory demonstrations were given yesterday by J. L. Baird, British scientist on his invisiable ray which it is claimed will penetrate fog and thus remove the danger in air and sea navigation. Practical experiments at sea are promised shortly.—B. O. W.

BENARES POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION URGED

CAWNPORE, Apr. 25.

Presiding over the Fifth Session of the Benares District Political Conference, held yesterday, Mr. Ganesh Shakar Vidyarthi, M.L.C., editor of "Pratap", exorted the young men that real and essential work for them was to go to the villages, mingle with the village people and rouse them from their slumbers, carry out the constructive programme of the Congress and improve the economic and general condition of the villagers and organise them.

Before the Conference began tri-coloured Congress Flag was unfurled. The Untouchability Conference was held later under the presidentship of Professor Narendra Deo of the Kashi Vidyapith.—Free Press.

M. S. M. RY. EMPLOYEES.

RECOGNITION OF UNION DEMANDED

ARKONAM, Apr. 25.

The M.S.M. Railway Employees Conference has passed a resolution protesting against the reply of the Agent to their deputation demanding redress of their grievances and recognition of their Union, which was started seven years ago.

Another resolution was passed demanding that the workmen should be paid wages for Sundays and other public holidays.—Free Press.

ACHARYA GIDWANI ON HINDU SABHA.

WELCOMES SUDHI AND SANGATHAN

PATNA, April 25.

In a statement to the Press Acharya Gidwani says in reference to the recent session of the Hindu Sabha:

Social disintegration has been the bane of Indian history. Narrow communal groups have evolved an increasing number into watertight compartments out of the Hindu system of social organisation which has been carried by the Hindu love of logic to its utmost extremes. This relentless pursuit of logical classification may have gone merrily if the Hindu society existed in utter isolation or had only aboriginal tribes to deal with. But in the clash and conflict with other social systems which challenge it, it has been compelled to cry halt and to take stock of the situation.

"PRACTICAL COMMONSENSE METHOD."

Sudhi and Sangathan are the outcome of the chastened mood that has been thus induced. If Islam was interested in the internal reform of Hinduism it would claim these movements as the greatest tribute to itself. That Islam is alarmed and indignant instead of being proud and jubilant only indicates its own narrow outlook. Islam desires to flourish in India and profit by the weakness of the Hindus, just as England strove to prevent Indian consolidation in order to prolong her sway. Sangathan is consolidation and Shudhi is only the practical commonsense method of breaking the barrier of Hindu exclusiveness which is only another word for bigotry and intolerance.

If the interested opposition of Islam brings this about, India and the world would have reason to be grateful for the result. Hinduism, which is tolerant as far as belief is concerned, will become more consistent by introducing the same toleration in her social and semi-religious ways. It is on these grounds that I welcome the Hindu Maha Sabha and its programme of Shudhi and Sangathan.

MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

Referring to Muslim proposals Acharya Gidwani said nothing, but harm could result from any bullied or patronising acquiescence in the Muslim proposals. The proposals must be considered on their merits and accepted in the measure that they were prompted by and were calculated to promote national consolidation. If Hindus agreed to only that was just and proper there would be no cause for disappointment.—Free Press.

MYSTERIOUS GYMNAST DEAD

POONA, Apr. 25.

A great gymnast, by name Chotasingh Rajuramsingh of Alwar, who was staying at Miraj for the last forty years, died suddenly and his funeral was attended by a large number of people.

Chotasingh had taken a vow of silence for the last thirty years and had kept it up to the day of his death.

Steps are being taken to arrange for a samadhi to be built over his remains.—Free Press.

Diwan Saheb Janawekar, M.L.C., whose election to the Bombay Legislative Council was declared valid, was presented an address by the Mahomedans of Bijapur.—Free Press.

ANZAC DAY CELEBRATIONS.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN MELBOURNE

LONDON, April 25.

Melbourne.—Anzac Day was celebrated throughout the country. Following the special Church Services yesterday, Sir John Monash headed the parade of 28,000 ex-service men, and the Duke of York took salute from them at the Cenotaph. 29 holders of Victoria Cross were present in the parade and also sailors from H.M.S. "Renown." Vast crowds were lining the streets.

There was an impressive ceremony at the steps of Parliament House where temporary Cenotaph, quarter of size of the Cenotaph at Whitehall, is erected. "Digger" in full service uniform stood at each corner of monument with arms reversed. The Duke of York wore Naval uniform, while the Duchess of York appeared in black. The Governor-General and the Governor of Victoria with their wives and the Prime Minister stood for two hours on the dais, while the army passed headed by H.M.S. "Renown." sand and preceded by two hundred and fifty motors containing disabled and blind men.—Reuter's Special.

B. O. C. EMPLOYEES' STRIKE.

CONDITIONS FOR RESUMING WORK

MADRAS, April 25.

In connection with the strike of employees of the Burma Oil Company, a meeting of workers was held yesterday under the auspices of various labour unions. Resolutions protesting against the action of the Management "in declaring a lock-out", and dismissing more than a hundred men without notice or cause," and informing the Management that, should they reinstate the dismissed men and promise to look into the grievances, the workers would be ready to join duty, were passed. The meeting also appealed to the Government and the Labour Commissioner to intercede on behalf of the workers and declared that any unnecessary delay in settling the dispute would lead to general labour discontent in the city. It requested Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar to move the Corporation of Madras to go to the rescue of the men by devising measures to terminate the dispute, and by rendering financial help to them in the meauwhile, to avoid starvation.—A. P.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AGAIN.

DELHI POLICE DESPATCHED TO RITHALA

DELHI, April 25.

A serious riot is reported from Rithala, a village about ten miles from Delhi. The fracas occurred between Hindus and Muslims on the morning of the 23rd instant and resulted in the death of two Muslims and serious injuries to several Hindus. Th facts as alleged are that strained relations existed between the two communities for some time over an alleged Muslim refusal to allow Hindus to draw water from a certain well in the village. The situation there having taken a serious turn, police from Delhi were despatched under Mr. Morgan Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi. Several arrests have been made and the situation is now reported to be normal.—Free Press.

DIVERSION OF TRADE FROM BRITISH PORTS

PREVENTIVE MEASURES UNDER CONTEMPLATION

MR. KARANJIA'S ADDRESS TO SILK MERCHANTS

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association which was held on the 24th instant, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, in the course of his address, said:

Last year I drew your attention to the three great difficulties that marred the progress of our business. I rejoiced to inform you now that we are gradually getting rid of these.

I had to speak strongly against the smuggling of the goods through ports other than in British India,—mostly Katiawar ports. The smuggling is still continued but I expect in near future, it will meet its natural death. The Government of India has recognised the necessary, though late, of paying closer attention to this important matter. The reply to our last telegram to Sir Basil Blackett has been more satisfactory, as you will find from the following text:

"I am directed by the Honorable Sir Basil Blackett to acknowledge your telegram dated 12th March 1927, and to say that the Government of India fully realise that an embargo on free transhipment will only furnish a partial remedy for the diversion of trade to Kathiawar ports. Other measures are in contemplation and in considering what they should be, due weight will be given to the valuable suggestions contained in your memorial of the 3rd of April, 1925."

This shows their determination to suppress unfair trading. I shall not bt surprised if the Government decide to keep such ports within their complete control, under certain conditions. To leave the matter in the present condition is, in my opinion, scandalous. We are prepared to meet open competition. But before such an unfair one, we are helpless. Another alternative, which I may suggest, is the reduction of the duty to 20 per cent. I see no reason why this should not take place, when the Government thought it expedient to reduce it on motor cars. Any way it is now, high time for the Government to prevent as far as possible the import trade of such goods to British India from the Native States.

INTERFERENCE WITH INDIAN STATES.

I am repeatedly told that the Government of India are afraid of interfering with the Native States, which to my mind is not true. When Government of India is not afraid of 340 millions of Indian population nor of the 400 millions of the Chinese population, how can we say that it has any fear of these Native States? It is all powerful, but it may have its own difficulties.

FLUCTUATION OF EXCHANGE.

The second difficulty which we had to face was the fluctuation in our exchange. What we want is real gold currency. A new difficulty in our trade is the withdrawal of rupees five and a half crores from Currency Reserves. This means deflation of funds for the trade. At this time of the year the interest of the Imperial Bank of India ought to be about four to five per cent. Instead of that it is still maintained at seven per cent. which is not a wise policy.

The third difficulty which still faces us is the artificial silk industry. This, helped by the depreciated exchanges of Europe and the low Customs duty imposed by our Government, has dealt the greatest blow to our pure silk business. Due to this competition our business is daily diminishing, whereas the other is all the time increasing.

RESERVE BANK.

Within a short time the Government will set up amongst us the new Reserve bank. Apparently it does not affect us. But according to one of its clauses, the Indian banks are compelled to keep large amounts in this bank, from their deposits. They will not get any return for this. Evidently for this lock-up such banks will be prevented from giving their facilities to business people. This step of the Government appears to some extent unjustifiable. As if these difficulties are not enough, our telephone company has suggested the Message Rate System. It is an addition of another burden to our already oppressed business community. We enter our emphatic protest against this innovation.

REPRESENTATION IN ASSEMBLY

On this occasion, I hope you will permit me to bring to the notice of the Government of India that one of our representatives should be nominated to the Legislative Assembly. The members of our association pay nearly a crore of rupees as import duties, so it is fair if they aspire to be represented. In any case, for all questions relating to general business, our association must be consulted.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

I shall now touch only one more subject, that is our Customs Department and its ways. I do not understand why the Customs authority perpetually put up difficulties in our path. They seem to have always an eye for China and Japan silk piece-goods. European silk piece-goods of various kinds are passed on as mere samples, whereas all sorts of difficulties are placed in our way.

BENEFITS TO EMPLOYEES.

Now I may briefly mention the satisfactory progress of two concerns of our association. Last year we commenced the free distribution of medicine to our employees. From this year we have continued the same on a better scale, besides free help of a physician has now been available. Our Arbitration Court has been busy all round the year and has been instrumental in amicably settling numerous cases of disputes. Not a single decision so far has been challenged in a Court of Law. Both these concerns are matter of great satisfaction, and let us hope in the years to come they will continue their progress on the same salutary path.

Add to your Fund of Energy

by using

Zandu's Kesari Jivan

Fine, Fragrant, Delicious, Nutritive

Prepared from Richest Green Amalas with Rasa-Sindur, Abhrak, Bhasma, Saffron, Musk and other choicest Tonic and Carminative drugs added.

Zandu's Kesari Jivan

is

The Ideal Tonic Food

you need.

HAVE IT FROM TO-DAY.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES.

Ask for Kesari Jivan Leaflet and Price Lists.

Price 1 lb. Rs. 5, ½ lb. Rs. 2/12, ¼ lb. Re. 1/8.

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,

Sayani Road, : : BOMBAY 14

Selling Branch:

Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.

LATEST NEWS.

RUGBY, April 25.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's American tour has been interrupted by severe cold and sore throat necessitating the cancellation of speaking engagements. He is in Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to sail for England on Wednesday as intended.—B. O. W.

LONDON, April 25.

Vienna.—In Austrian Parliamentary and Municipal elections, the notable fact is that women voters greatly outnumber men, figures for Vienna showing 698,000 women voters and 564,000 men voters. Elections passed off quietly. There are thirteen parties but only two are important namely Social-Democrats and Dr. Seipel's composite bourgeois fractions uniting all opponents of Socialism. The latter have maintained their majority in Parliament while Social Democrats have retained administration in Vienna. Ninety per cent. of electorate voted.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, April 25.

Tokyo.—With a view to maintaining the rate of yen, the Government is shipping shortly ten million yen silver bullion to Shanghai.—Reuter's Special

NEW TOWER OF SILENCE

FOUNDATION CEREMONY AT ANDHERI

ENTHUSIASTIC PARSI GATHERING

The ceremony of laying the foundation for the proposed Tower of Silence at Moghra, a village near Andheri, was performed on Sunday in the presence of a huge assemblage of about fifteen thousand Parsis. As such a ceremony was not seen by Bombay Parsis in Bombay or its suburbs, for a long time past, this opportunity of witnessing such a unique ceremony was availed of by many, undergoing inconvenience and trouble".

The ceremony commenced at 7-30 in the morning by the officiating pritsts, Ervad Sorabji B. Ranji, Mobed Fredoon Hormusji Fulkan and Mobed Freedoon Merwanji Mullah, near a pit eight feet in depth and 63 feet in diameter. Specially prepared long nails numbering three hundred and one (301) were used for the ceremony, and they were driven into the ground inside the pit in the manner laid down in the Zoroastrian Scriptures. Four big nails driven on four sides in the pit attracted the attention of all. The ceremony took about three hours for completion, and visitors were trying to have a look into the pit, which was wisely barricaded by big bamboos firmly nailed together in order to avoid a rush and crush.

Almost all the visitors thought it to be their duty in swelling the Fund by throwing into the pit pieces of copper, rupees, gold coins, and even currency notes. A strict watch was kept and all the money was collected in the evening which amounted to above five thousand rupees. A few enthusiasts even gave away their ring, and watch as their mite.

The function, in spite of the great rush of visitors on foot or in various conveyances, passed off very peacefully and without any untoward event, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides doing their labour of love splendidly.

The site of the Tower is situated at a distance of about 20 minutes' walk, from the Railway Station and is on a hill, which commands a good view of the village and Andheri. The authorities have wisely tired to acquire a large piece of land.

Scores of visitors were seen going to the site the next (Monday) morning and a look at the foundation leisurely taken revealed the intricacy of the ceremony. The superstructure that will be raised over the pit will take at least one year, if the work proceeds quickly. Then there will be even a greater meeting for consecrating it and throwing it open for the general use of the Parsis.

As arranged six specials were run which added to the number of six ordinary Sunday trains made up the number of twelve trains before the ceremony commenced. The B. B. & C. I. Ry. authorities made all proper arrangements to cope with the traffic and their booking arrangements were excellent, and their checking inspectors were kept busy all the while. The Company netted a good sum in one day, though it is possible a few young boys might have taken advantage of the rush to travel without tickets. At least one youth had the honesty to admit that he had no time to buy a ticket of a four annas though he gave rupees five to the fund as his mite!

INDIAN LADY DOCTOR OF PHILOSPHY

Miss Sitabai Narayanrao Ajgaonkar, B. A., of Bombay, has been awarded the Doctorate of Philosophy by the University of Oxford for her Thesis on "The Position

MISS SITABAI AJGAONKAR,

of Woman in Ancient India as represented in the Epics the Ramayana and the Mahabharat". She is also reading for the Bar and will take her Bar Final examination this month.

DISTURBANCE AT HENJAM ISLAND.

SHEIK'S DEFENCE OF HIS CONDUCT.

BRITISHERS PRO-PERSIAN ATTITUDE?

KARACHI, April 26.

The Persian Gulf correspondent of the 'Daily Gazette" says: The latest news regarding the recent disturbance at Henjam Island is as follows: When after his conference with the Commander Curry of H.M.S. "Lupin" the Sheikh returned with his followers to "Old" Henjam, a number of British ratings from "Lupin" were posted as sentries at various points in the British portion of the Island. The British Consul from Bunder Abbas (Mr. Richardson) arrived from his headquarters by S.S. "Baroda" on the morning of 15th to carry out an investigation into the whole occurrence. He took up his quarters on H. M. S. "Lupin" where he was visited by the Sheikh from "Old" Henjam. The conference on H.M.S. "Lupin" between the Consul, the Sheikh and Commander Curry was private. The Sheikh's contention appears to be that while he had an idea there was a British Concession somewhere, he was not posted as to its exact location or boundaries.

Nevertheless, the Sheikh greatly regretted having traversed part of the actual British Concession when he first crossed ahead of the northern extremity of our eastern boundary Fne. The present situation is extremely obscure. So far the Persian Government does not appear to have taken any action in the matter of organising reprisals. Other outrages have recently occurred notably near Bushire in which vicinity a Mudir and one or two Farashes were captured, taken out to sea by the Arabs and summarily "dumped." No retributive measures appear to have been taken. Meanwhile local Persians, those among them who appreciate the finer points of the situation, are torn between indignation at the Government's apparent apathy and apprehension of a possible "zoolum" should a contingent of Persian soldiery be quartered on this island. From the Arab point of view, the burning question appears to be the attitude of the British: Are we pro-Arab, pro-Persian, or just neutral? Fairplay would indicate strict neutrality so long as our nationals are left alone. But the "policy" is believed to bias us in favour of Persia, and the Arabs seem to fear that in the present instance if we are compelled to declare ourselves definitely on one side or the other our reputation for square dealing will give way to a point of expediency. In this connection, however, every Britisher on Henjam Island sincerely hopes the Arabs will be agreeably surprised.—A. P.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

AFGHAN STUDENTS FOR MOSCOW

"Aman-e-Afghan" states that Afghanistan has sent 130 students to Moscow to learn aviation. On the return of these students some more will be sent. A batch of 80 students will shortly be proceeding to Turkey to practise the art of handling fire-arms. Some Afghan students will also receive their military training under the guidance of the Germans, ("Tej").

NAKED SADHUS.

"From the advices which are to hand about the Kumbha festival at Hardwar it appears that very many naked Sadhus have also arrived there. These Sadhus come out in a procession and are stark naked. We do not believe that such state of life was ever considered desirable in any age, but certainly it is an insult to the twentieth century. What impression will the foreigners have about India when they see pictures of these naked Sadhus in their newspapers? What opinion will they have about the civilisation of the Hindus? It is a matter of surprise that although several Hindu Sabhas and Samajas are working at Hardwar, not a single Sabha or Samaj has thought it fit to remove this evil. We may talk as much as we can about the supremacy of our civilisation and culture. Yet the outside world will not attach any importance to our tall talk when it sees processions of stark naked Sadhus. It will then be very difficult to remove the wrong impression created there. We do not want to dilate any further over the immoral aspect of the whole affair. It is not a religious duty imposed on the Sadhus to remain naked, and, therefore, if the Hindus make up their minds to do away with this blot on their fair name the evil can be removed in no time." ("Bande Mataram").

Theft has taken place at the office of the Shuddhi Sabha, Nava Bazar, Delhi. It is alleged that the office peon decamped with the cash box containing about Rs. 10,000. The police is making investigations into the matter. ("Tej").

"Hamdam" understands that some of the accused in the Kakori Dacoity Case have, since their conviction, gone on hunger-strike. Full details are not yet available and it is not yet known whether they have given up the strike or not.

Death took place, of Masih-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan's daughter-in-law, the wife of Hakim Muhammad Jamil. She died of consumption. ("Hamdard").

Death took place, on Thursday, last, of Maulavi Abdul Qadir, editor of the "Watam," Madras. ("Rahbar-e-Deccan").

Babu Sheo Prasad Gupta, rais of Benares has decided to give every year a cash prize of Rs. 1,200 for the best Hindi book written during the year, in commemoration of his deceased brother, Mangla Prasad. A trust has accordingly been established and for the first time the prize has been awarded to Professor Triloki Nath on his book entitled "Hamare Sharir Ki Rikhsha." The prize will be offered to the Professor at the session of the Hindu Sahitya Sammelan, to be held at Bharatpur. ("Zamana").

Lala Jugal Kishore, Retired Engineer, Delhi, has donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the boarding house of the local Hindu College. The money has been paid through Mr. Sri Ram, Bar-at-Law. (Hamdard").

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

RECLAMATION OF BLOCK NO. 7.

INDIAN MERCHANTS PROTEST AGAIN

The following letter was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on the 20th instant to the Government of Bombay, General Department, regarding Block No. 7, Back Bay Scheme:—

After my Committee addressed the Government of Bombay in December last there was an important discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the motion of Sir Joseph Kay to reduce the amount provided for Back Bay works by Rs. 27,000. During the course of his speech he pointed out how the Committee known as the Kay Committee, observed that if work on Block No. 7 was carried out, the loss would then increase and that they, therefore, decided to ask Government to stop the work entirely. Notwithstanding this, the Government issued a Press Note, which Sir Joseph Kay called it a "clever" Press Note,—because by a slight adjustment or altering the development period to which the loss was attributed and taking into account the other part of the building area, the Government tried to turn the estimated loss of 11 lacs into a profit of Rs. 9 lacs. It is observed in your letter that the completion of this block has been accepted in the recommendations made by Mears' Committee.

WHAT MEARS' COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

My Committee would like to point out that in their Interim Report, the Mears' Committee expressly left it to the Local Government "to decide for' themselves whether any section, and if so, what, should be taken in respect of this block (No. 7) pending the decision of Government on the final Report of the Committee." The Government cannot now turn round and attach responsibility to the Mears' Committee, who most probably gave their final approval to the completion of block No. 7 as it was a 'fait accompli.'

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

The cryptic sentence at the end of your letter that "the financial prospects of the scheme are also favourable" shows that Government do not intend to even make an attempt at answering any arguments advanced by the Kay Committee or my Committee. My Committee are still left unconvinced and regret that policy of the Government of Bombay of flouting public opinion which resulted in such a disaster for the Presidency through the Back Bay Scheme is still being evidently followed.

VAIDYAS MEET IN CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent)

PATNA, April 22.

At the Vaidya Sammelan, which was held at Patna, Pandit Malaviya spoke on the advisability of encouraging indigenous Vaidyas. Resolutions recommending Indian states to open indigenous medical institutions and appoint vaidyas as chief state physicians, appointing a Committee of Gananath Sen and others to prepare books on modern lines and a Committee to prepare a directory of Vaidyas were passed among others.

Mystery still surrounds the death of the postal employee who was found lying in an unconscious state at the foot of Lakupool bridge, Poona, last week. The deceased's brother, in a statement to the police says that he cannot definitley say whether his brother threw himself or fell from the bridge on account of giddiness.—A. P.

NEW NAMES FOR JAIL ROADS

GOVERNMENT'S RECOMMENDATION TO CORPORATION

NO-CHANGERS TURN DOWN PROPOSAL

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday consideration was given to a report of the proceedings of the Roads and Development Committee in which one of the items was a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, in regard to the formation of a Children's Aid Society with a view to bring into operation the Bombay Children's Act of 1924.

The Deputy Home Secretary stated:—

"I am directed by the Governor-in-Council to state that since it has been decided to use the site which was once occupied by the Common Prison at Umarkhadi for a Juvenile Court and other institutions required for the purposes of the Children Act 1924, Government would be grateful if the Municipal Corporation could see their way to alter the names of Jail Roads, North, South, East and West, in order that none of the old associations of the prison may survive in the new era of its existence."

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation that Government be informed that having regard to the fact that great inconvenience was caused to the inhabitants of the adjoining properties by change in the names of roads the Corporation do not consider it desirable and feasible to alter the names of Jail Road as suggested by Government.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved for the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved an amendment that the question regarding the Jail Road be referred back to the Committee for report.

HARDSHIPS TO LAND-LORDS.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved another amendment that the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of changing the name of the Jail Road East only. Mr. Arbuthnot said the Government's suggestion would involve considerable hardship in the landlords of the locality who would have to effect a change in the legal documents relating to their properties. He thought the hardship would be minimised if they changed the name of one of the four Jail Roads.

COMMISSIONER'S APOLOGIA.

The Municipal Commissioner was also against the suggestion of Government. He thought the word "Jail" did not connote anything bad. Besides, he was not sure that the Jail premises would be used for the purposes of Children's Act for all time.

After some discussion, the original proposition was carried and the amendments were lost.

RE-INSTATING EMPLOYEES.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Building Regulations, Public Works and Public Safety Committee in regard to the question of re-instating the Municipal employees who had given evidence before the Corporation Enquiry Committee.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that of the employees who gave evidence nine applied for re-instatement. One of them was re-instated but his services were dispensed with by Mr. Kirpalani on December 1st, 1926 in the interest of discipline owing to his overbearing conduct and insubordination as the result of a special independent enquiry conducted by Mr. Bird, Test Audit Officer, under Mr. Kirpalani's orders. The Commissioner said Another person had voluntarily left the service before the enquiry began. The rest had been dismissed from service prior to the institution of the enquiry owing to some fault on their part such as disobedience to orders, neglect of work, unsatisfactory work, assault on a superior etc., and apart from the fact that they had no claim for re-instatement, it was not, in his opinion, desirable to re-engage them nor was it, he thought, the intention of the Committee to recommend the adoption of that course in such cases.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to approve of the action taken by the Commissioner.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.

Mr. B. G. Horniman proposed to postpone consideration of the matter which after some discussion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has begun to make very elaborate arrangements with regard to the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress committee in Bombay on the 5th of May. A pandal will be erected for the meeting on the open ground in the Congress House compound. Congress members will be allowed to be visitors on a payment of a rupee and two Rupees will be charged for the others. There will be some space, if available for the public without any fees. The guests will be accommodated in the Congress House and proper arrangements are made for their comforts. Even the Congress President is expected to put up there. Public meetings are also being arranged, where distinguished leaders, who arrive in Bombay for the meeting, will speak on the present situation.

THE FUTURE OF SIND

REASONS AGAINST ITS SEPARATION.

(BY JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM).

II.

It is also clear that while to-day the Government of Bombay is responsible for the administration of Singh alairs to the progressive, wideawake and independent public opinion of the Bombay Presidency as a whole and it discharges its functions under the limelight of an outspoken press like that of the city of Bombay, a separate Sindh Government will be responsible to the present weak public opinion of Sindh and it will carry on the administration with no greater check on its vagaries than the criticism of the "Sind Oberserver" and the "New Times." The Sind Government is thus bound to be less progressive if Sinlh is separated from Bombay.

Let us not talk vaguely of a separate Sindh Government. It is necessary to consider its composition in some detail. Besides the head of the Government, the Government will consist of either two Members of the Executive Council and two Ministers or two Members and one Minister or one Member and one Minister. The proposal of one Member and two Minister must be ruled out because Government will not be prepared to give at the very start a determining voice to ministers in a joint cabinet. The first proposal must also be discarded because such a large cabinet will not be needed for a small province like Sindh and moreover it will unjustifiably add to the cost of the administration. Thus the second and the third proposal—probably the latter—will alone be acceptable. Under either of these proposals Sindh will have only one minister who will be dependent for his office on the support of the zamindari element with which members of the Bombay Council are familiar. I think it is too much to expect that one man can master even the main outlines of the work of the varied departments he will have to deal with in the course of three years or less. That he should conduct them with any market ability is impossible. He will for the same reasons be considerably handicapped in giving effect to popular policies in regard to these transferred departments and the attempt to introduce "responsibility" government in a separate Sindh will have to be made under rather unfavourable conditions. The net result of loading one Minister with many departments will, I believe, be a perpetual drift into the practice of initialling most of the proposals of the departments or the Secretariat which is as far away from responsible government as possible. The result will also be the comparative stagnation in the nation-building departments progress in which is the chief criterion of the success of the reformed government.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The financial consequences of the separation of Sindh from Bombay will be grave. Sindh is even to-day a deficit province. If it is to be constituted an independent unit of government it must go in for the costly paraphernalia of a provincial Government with self-contained departments and the multiplication of a top-heavy staff upto the grade of Directors. The future deficit of a Sindh Budget, if the Sindh Government merely maintains its present activities will be considerably greater. But matters do not stop here. If Sindh were a province which had reached a high standard of agricultural, industrial and commercial development one would expect a decreasing capital investment for the purpose of developing its resources. But the reverse is the state of things in Sindh. It is one of the least developed provinces of India and yet it has immense potentialities and thanks to the efforts of the Bombay Government during the last six or seven years, the work of developing the province has been commenced as evidenced by the large irrigational and railway projects taken or about to be taken in hand. But a great deal still remains to be accomplished. Even the irrigational schemes now being carried out will leave untouched a large proportion of the cultrable area of Sindh. The industrial and commercial resources of Sindh have just begun to be tapped. If Sindh is to be properly set on its feet in the race for progress with other provinces the cost of its future administration must include a large capital investment for the purpose of development. The expenditure of a progressive Sindh Government is thus obviously beyond its means. Too much, I feel, is being built on the increase in land revenue after the Sukkur Barrage Project begins fully to work. Not only will that take many years but the increased revenue will suffice (1) to pay to the taxpayer of the province of Bombay his expected share of profits in return for all he has spent for Sindh at least since the Barrage Project was taken in hand (2) to make up the existing deficit in the present Sindh Budget and (3) to provide for the increased cost of a separate top-heavy Sindh administration if merely maintained at its present level of efficiency. No substantial margin will be left to be mortgaged to raise all the loans that will be necessary to develop the resources of the province and to feed its nation-building departments. To talk of separating Sindh from Bombay in the near future is, therefore, to drive it to stagnation for a considerable length of time while every other neighbouring province will be pushing forward its schemes for the material and moral progress of its people.

But even the above estimate of the future is based on the assumption that the Sukkur Barrage Project is going to be a greater success. I do not wish to encourage gloomy forebodings but I think there is need for great caution. The results of the working of the Jamrao Canal in Sindh during the last nearly 20 years ought to be a warning to optimists. A canal which was projected as a productive and remunerative scheme adding materially to the revenues of Sindh has now been officially and formally declared to be an unprodnctive work and will hereafter be classed as such in all official documents. Let us not have a very costly repetition of the foolish mistake of counting our chicken before they are hatched.

INCREASED TAXATION.

I have no doubt in my mind that the separation of Sindh will immediately result in increased taxation of the people. The main source of Sind's revenues is land assessment. It is already the complaint of Sindh zamindars that they are heavily assessed. There can, however, be no separation of Sindh from Bombay without a substantial increase in the rates of assessment over and above those contemplated to make the Sukkur Barrage Project a financial success. The taxing of any other source of revenue will yield only a small return. Land assessment is the only item of provincial taxation which will have to be unduly raised to meet the cost of a separate Sindh Government. The questions whether this is advisable in view of the present high incidence of the land tax and possible in view of the dominance of the zamindari element in the personnel of a Sindh Council cannot easily be answered in the affirmative. The separation of Sindh must in any case mean the taxation of the people of Sindh beyond the bearable capacity. The financial objections to the proposal to separate Sindh from Bombay appear to me to be conclusive.

There are also certain all-India aspects of the question of a separate Sindh which deserve to be carefully considered. I take it that the proposal to separate Sindh is intended to be acted upon before India gets Swaraj; that is it is suggested that Sindh should be a separate province while the existing alien bureaucracy is yet installed at Delhi in possession of greater or less power. I am firmly convinced that the formation of small provinces in India and the splitting up of the present big provinces into smaller units will result in the strengthening of the hold of the bureaucracy on India. The Government of India finds it easier to deal with and win over small provinces with their consequently weaker public opinion than to have to convince and conciliate large and influential provinces like Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The greater the number of Indian provinces and the smaller their size the easier it is for the Government of India to stimulate provincial rivalries and set one province against the other and thus retain its bureaucratic power. The question of the formation of new small provinces will have a differest aspect when considered and carried out by us as a self-governing nation later on.

QUESTION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We are prone to consider all proposals for redistribution of provinces or formation of new ones from the comparatively narrow point of view of the good they will do to the provinces concerned. We have lost for so long the opportunity to deal with questions of India's foreign policy, the present relations of our Motherland with neighbouring or distant nations and the future possible developments and variations of those relations, that we are likely to consider proposals for the redistribution of our frontier provinces without reference to that policy or those relations and their future variations. It is my conviction that if India were to-day self-governing and its relations with its western neighbours from the Hindukush to the Arabian Sea were not of the best, it would be regarded as a great strategic blunder to break up India's western frontier into small bits of puny autonomous governments like those suggested for the N. W. Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sindh. I would keep these strategic frontier tracts attached to large provincial governments and thus while improving our arrangements for national defence give to the people of those tracts a larger share of the benefits of a reformed government than they can hope to enjoy under a separate existence owing to the accepted policy of differential treatment to minor provinces and backward tracts. Any redistribution we effect now under the security of a foreign ruling power cannot easily be undone when we have our own national Government, for territorial readjustments are never the work of a day.

I have ventured to indicate above, in brief, a few of the principal reasons which militate against the formation of a separate Sindh province. The question of mixed electorates is, as I have said, a question apart and such electorates must be accepted or rejected by Muslims on their merits. The Hindu community loses under mixed electorates the advantage of sending more communal representatives and so does the Muslim community. If Hindus are prepared to sacrifice this advantage in the interests of national progress so should the Muslims too and this natural sacrifice or give and take should form the basis of settlement till better conditions prevail and the principle of communal representation is entirely eliminated from the Indian Constitution.

(Concluded).

CONGRESS PRESIDENT BUSY IN CALCUTTA.

INDUSTRIAL AND RURAL WORKERS TO BE ORGANISED

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS URGED.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Addressing a meeting of the residents of South Calcutta to-night, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar suggested that the Indian National Congress should convoke a national assembly and start a mass movement by organising industrial and rural labour, with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the Government and attain the political and economic salvation of India. The meeting was held to protest against the indefinite detention of the Bengal Ordinance prisoners, with special reference to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, whose letter to his brother, explaining why he is unable to accept the Government's offer of release, as it stands, has caused some flutter in political circles. Mr. Iyengar characterised the excuse put forward by the Government for their detention as frivolous. He could understand the action if it was under a law passed by the legislature, but now it was a naked act of despotism. If Indians wanted to offer an effective protest, they should act in an organized manner. The recreation of national life, the reorganisation of the Congress and the sinking of personal differences were, according to him, among the first essentials, while discipline and organisation were also necessary for winning national freedom. A national assembly, if established, would be of great value in promoting communal harmony and in devising a constitution for India. The present fighting he said, was only secular and not religious. Politics and religion could thrive only when they were kept apart. He appealed to Hindus and Muhammadans for a change of heart.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Mr. Aiyengar reiterated his appeal for unity amongst all sections of Congressmen in Bengal and asked Bengal to lead India to Swaraj. That would be a fitting reply to the Government's cruel and insolent joke in the matter of the detention of the Ordinance prisoners.

Resolutions were passed, characterising the "action of the Government in ignoring the mandate of the people" as leading to want of confidence in constitutional methods among the people, which was fraught with the utmost danger to the peaceful and orderly development of the country and expressing bitterness of feeling at "the tyrannical, unjust and inhuman conduct of the alien bureaucracy" who were responsible, it was stated, for the present state of health of Mr. Bose, and the future effects of detention upon it. It was also resolved to demand immediately the release of prisoners and to urge on the Congress to organize the boycott of British goods, with a view to offer obstruction against the economic and political exploitation of the country. Mr. Iyengar promised to place this latter proposal before the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

THE GAUHATI RESOLUTION.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR'S INTERPRETATION.

Speaking at a public meeting in Madras last week, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar said that by the Gauhati resolution the words relating to non-co-operation and continuous obstruction had all been removed and the programme of the Congress in the Council was, there was no doubt, a co-operating programme. The Gauhati resolution commanded the members of the Congress Party in the Councils to co-operate with the Government in all matters of national good and national improvement. Therefore, there was no such thing as technical non-co-operation in the Councils now. The question of the action of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council, is coming up for discussion in the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and at a recent meeting, the leaders of the local party explained the reasons for their action. Their contention was that the Gauhati resolution was strictly fulfilled. It at any rate wanted no other party ministry to be formed; and it was not there for the purpose of defeating one ministry in order to put another ministry in power. As communal Ministry was regarded as anti-national Ministry, the Congress Party was bound to prevent an anti-national Ministry. That is the explanation of the local party and it would be considered in its own place. It was not right, occupying the position he did (of the President of the Indian National Congress)—either to violently differ or violently agree. His position was very difficult. He was to a certain extent a party man in the Assembly, but his duty even there was to bring more men into the party. He must unite all people under the banner of the Congress and make the Congress stronger than it was to-day. He would ask Mr. Horniman and friends of his way of thinking, to help him to forge this bigger unity for which he hungered, which unity would enable them to bring in if they wanted, non-co-operation of which Mr. Horniman spoke. (Loud applause).

MADRAS, April 25.

The coolies in Tuticorin harbour have gone on strike demanding higher wages. Merchants with goods to be landed are experiencing great difficulties. Negotiations for settlement are proceeding.—Free Press.

CONGRESS UNDER REVISION

(Continued from page 6.)

selves for various purposes into various groups to function in their own way. That will be laying down the real foundation of a free constitution of Swaraj. We must give up the sole cry of charkha—it has served more to dissolve and disintegrate the artificial Congress than to create anything substantial. The All-India Congress Committee need not settle a programe of constructive work for the whole of India,—let every province, every district, every village, every individual sanity, samgha or union find out its own function, own dharma and carry it out in its own way. The main work of the All-India Congress should be to encourage the formation of these autonomous centres, to make the conditions favourable for the fulfilment of their respective functions and to find out some device by which these numerous centres of life may be made to work together for any common purpose, and they may be so harmonised as not to come into conflict with each other. But the very first thing now to do is to give up the mechanical idea of organisation and the temptation to prescribe cut and dried formulas and constructive work to be adopted by all throughout this vast country. The object of the Congress is the achievement of freedom. For this it should help the free growth of life throughout the country and this can be done only through the setting up of autonomous centres of life everywhere. When the country will pulsate with the life of these living cells it will not be difficult to organise the whole country into a living nation. Life organises itself; so instead of manufacturing lifeless, mechanical Congress Committees, let us help the spontaneous growth of living cells throughout the length and breadth of the country.

BENGAL—THE OBJECT LESSON.

The situation in Bengal offers an object lesson. There the Congress organisation has crumbled to pieces—but it will be bitterly wrong to infer from this that there is no life, no political enthusiasm in Bengal. On the other hand, the very fact that this artificial Congress has been so broken up shows the vitality and vigour of Bengal. A network of living organisations has spontaneously sprung up all over Bengal and whenever there is any real call to work, Bengal at once rises to the height of the occasion and enthusiastically comes forward with plenty of men and money. This was seen during the Tarakeshwar Satyagraha movement—this has again and again been seen in cases of flood, famine or melas. These numerous organisations in Bengal do not follow mechanically any particular creed prescribed for all, they have various objects, various functions e.g., physical culture, literary culture, dramatic culture, prevention of malaria, protection of women, relief of the poor, of the sick, of the helpless, social reform, religious reform, mass education and so forth. But all these organisations have this in common that they want the freedom of their country and herein lies their bond of union. Thus Bengal has slowly and silently built up the raw materials, the living cells which can at any time be worked up into a huge national organisation which will be irresistible in its strength. If the Indian National Congress can give up its obsession of mechanical organisation and turn towards the creation of autonomous centres of life and activity throughout the country, it can very soon hope to become a real national organisation which will be able to take up the government of the country in to its own hands.

VASWANI'S MESSAGE TO YOUNG MEN.

COMING RELIGION OF SERVICE.

OLD SUKKAR, Apr. 22.

In his presidential address at the Dharma Sabha High School Anniversary Mr. Vaswani paid a warm tribute to the work of the Dharma Sabha and spoke of their School as a star of hope in Shikarpur. His message to them that evening was: "Be simple and strong. Luxuries and imitation of foreign fashions were devitalishing. Current education was devitalising. He pleaded for new Education. Education for Manhood. Its basis was body-building. Games were more important than examinations. Knowledge must build up strength, And the end of strength was not self-aggrandisement but service. The coming religion was a Religion of Service. Young men strong in body and strong in mind and eager to spend themselves in service of the poor would build up national freedom".—A. P.

CHOLERA IN KARNATIC.

BIJAPUR, Apr. 25.

Cholera in the Karnatik shows distinct signs of abating. The Director of Public Health visited the province and acquainted himself with the conditions obtaining here. Urban areas are almost free from the epidemic. The ban put on fairs has had a salutary effect.

The villages on the Malaprabha river are however reported to be still in the grip of the epidemic.—Free Press.

CHINA AND THE INDIAN PRESS.

BY AGNES SMEDLEY.

We expect almost anything from the Anglo-Indian and the English press. We expect them to regard General Dyers as heroes and to regard Amritsar massacre as the proper way of dealing with non-English people. We expect them to regard all Germans as "Huns," all Russians who are not British agents as "Reds" or "Bolsheviks"; all Chinese as "rabbies" and "uniformed gangs"; all Indian and Chniese women as "females" and all English-women as 'ladies'—in fact all people who do not support England's right to rule over badly armed people as "unsportsmanlike," "incapable of fair play," and congenital rascals.

But—We don't expect the Indian nationalist press to swallow such poison year in and year out. We expect a higher standard of intelligence, a greater truthfulness and a greater knowledge of international events than this. Yet for month past certain Indian dailies have swallowed without a word the British press telegrams from China and have published them without editing, and put headlines in the same strain. These things are not due to ignorance of the English language—they are due to a deep and very dangerous psychological subjection of the Indian intelligentsia to England.

Before taking up such political terms, however, let us take the word "female" that almost all Indians and Englishmen use to mean Indian women. In European and American countries where the English language is spoken, the word "female" is applied only to animals or used as a word of deep contempt. We speak of a female animal or, when we ask "What sort of woman is she?" of some women, and get the answer "Oh, she is a female"; it means at once that she is a woman who has no other function in life apart from the physical female function. The word is used also in scientific works, but only in the broadest scientific sense of the term. Women of the free lands of the earth are called women. But Indians call their women "females" and speak of "female education" instead of the "education of women." Some now and then use "our ladies," but this has a definite class of meaning, applied generally to idle women—women of leisure. Indians should cease using the word "female" in application to their women.

Of course there are other untrue terms, such as the word "European." Many Indian leaders use this word to mean "England." We read a "European letter" in the Indian press, but find that it isn't European at all, but from and about England. We read of "European education" and find that the reference is not to Europe, but to England. Such terms are misleading and untrue.

But the most serious of all is, as mentioned before, the acceptance of British terms against China. For weeks I kept a list of such terms that appeared in the Indian press about the Chinese. Here, for instance, is a part of that list:

"The Chinese rabble; Chinese mobs; agitators; uniformed rabble (meaning the Canton army); Chinese Bolsheviks; Chinese Reds; student excesses; Chinese chaos, British blue-jacket bayoneted; barbarous aspects of the hostility of the Chinese masses; evil passions of the Chinese." And then, such phrases as—British marines displayed exemplary patience in the face of mobs urged to rush on the marines by agitators; "legitimate" aims of the Chinese; violent mob attack; Hankow without defence; Chen, a pro-German and a Bolshevik; fear of the Boxer Rebellion being repeated."

And so on—'ad infinitum.' My list includes two full pages. Surely we should have had more sense than to permit such things to appear in the 'national' press. All Indians know that when innocent men, women and children were massacred in the Punjab in April 1919, the Anglo-Indian and the English press howled about the "Indian mob," the "native rabble" that the soldiers had "found it necessary to fire upon." Amritsar should have been a lesson for all time. You never see an Anglo-Indian journal refer to a meeting of Anglo-Indians or Englishmen as a "rabble" or a "mob", nor to the British army as a "uniformed rabble."

Every decent honest person to-day knows that the Chinese army is a disciplined army of men marching into what they have thought might be certain death—against the great forces of the reactionary northern armies,—armies equipped with all modern English weapons of war and with plenty of English money. We know that the national movement is a conscious, determined movement which alone can bring peace and freedom to China. It is not "Bolshevik" or "Red" but even if it were, that is China's business and not England's. Nor has England any right to say that she is "prepared to support any legitimate claim of China," for she has no right to decide what is "legitimate" for China. China isn't so completely subjected as all that. Nor have there been "student excesses." That the Chinese army, the students, and the masses have fought relentlessly is to be taken for granted. The Chinese Nationalists are not exchanging compliments with England nor are they holding a birthday party. They aren't much interested in being English gentlemen, either. To see the Indian press speaking of "student excesses" and the "Hankow barbarities" is a bit too much. Who said this was a gentle War? When the British shoot down Chinese, do we expect the Chinese to rap them on the knuckles and gently protest against their "un-British" and "unsportsmanlike" manner of acting? On the contrary, we should be surprised at the great self-restraint of the Chinese, at their discipline, when other peoples in the same position—say the Americans or the Russians or the French—would arise and drive the enemy into the sea.

Then we read that the "anti-foreign forces are gathering" when everybody knows trat "anti-foreign" is a lie. It is the "national forces" that were gathering against England. Such words as these are a part of England's method of uniting all European peoples against China. Nor was there ever any plan to "repeat the Boxer Rebellion," although when the real truth of the Boxer Rebellion is told, it will be to the credit of China and to the shame of the great powers that ravaged, plundered and massacred as they did at the time. Neither is there any "chaos" in China, but instead, a situation that is as clear as Indian day—the forces of freedom fighting and winning against the forces of chaotic darkness supported by England.

"Chinese extremists" and "agitators" we read—those ancient words that England has for so long used to scare Indians desirous of being lady-like! Again we say, the Chinese national struggle is not a picnic and the British press reports may call them far worse terms, and still the Chinese will not be in the least impressed. They aren't burdened with respect for the English language at all—trey just keep on marching. When you call a Chinese an "extremist" you make no more impression upon him than if you sneezed—perhaps less. But, of course, the British don't like "extremists." They're such "rascals" you know! According to our friend the enemy, you are a really decent, fair-minded chap only, if you permit yourself to be bayoneted by a blue jacket, and then, as you die, gasp; "God bless you, Sahib! . . if you hadn't done it some Afghan or Japanese might have. . . . I know you did it for my good." Now that is, according to English standards, "fair play" and "sportmanlike." Certainly such a man wasn't an "extremist" or an "agitator."

There is perhaps no more dishonest press than the English press, nor any more dishonest cable service. The American equals it, but the American press is openly, blatantly dishonest. The British is subtly dishonest. Yet sometimes it is open and blatant also. For instance, some weeks ago the London "Times" published pictures from China. One showed Chinese standing upon fences and boxes and hanging on to windows, evidently watching and listening to something. The audience was perfectly peaceful, and unarmed. Yet beneath the picture was the caption telling us that this was a Chinese "mob" looting British houses and shops! A few days later the London labour press and the Continental European press published the 'same' picture, with the caption telling us that this was a Chinese assembly listening to speakers!

THE BOLSHEVIK BOGEY.

We are constantly told that the reactionary northern Government has not one, but many 'English' advisers, who do more than advise—they furnish money and ammunition. The national movement, we are further told is financed by Bolshevik gold,—for the English seem incapable of understanding that men and women can fight for freedom without being paid for it. During the War, for example, they called many Indians "German agents," after the War they called them "Bolshevik agents" and perhaps very soon they will be called "Chinese agents." To-day all Communists outside of Russia, including English Communists, are called "Russian agents." It won't be long before all those who sympathize with China will be called "Chinese agents."

We perhaps cannot blame the English for all this. They are a nation of traders, of traffickers, and they understand only money. 'They' do not work without being paid for it, and they wage war for profit, and so they can't understand people who work or wage war for anything else. They know from experience that they buy untold numbers of men to do all sorts of things from running for elections to spying or attempting to assassinate political exiles. And don't they pay the northern forces in China? Since money-worship is their system and their type of mind, they judge others by their own standards. They even said Gandhi was financed by "Bolshevik gold" and they undoubtedly think he has a big bank account. And those Indians who are protesting against Indian troops being sent against Chinese are suspecting of having Chinese yens in their pockets.

Yet why does the Indian nationalist press adopt the same immoral phraseology and psychology? Why does it give space to the news that one British blue-jacket has been bayoneted without first telling how many Chinese that blue-jacket bayoneted? We should remember that when an Englishman is killed in any part of Asia, a full account of the man is given to the international press—his full name, position, family, life's record, thoughts, work, etc. Somewhat at the end of such stories we may find one line something like this: "120 natives were among the dead." Indians should learn to reverse this procedure But even that is too much notice for Englishmen, for we should never forget that English soldiers are on Chinese soil and that they have absolutely no business there. They have no more business to be there than the Chinese army has to land in the British Isles. The Indian national press should learn to extract all poison before publishing the cable news from China or London.

In other words, Indian journalists should change their psychology, both socially and politically, and get a little of the racial, cultural and colour pride that the Chinese have, in their veins. All they have to do is to remember that England is not the Heaven to which the souls of all good Indians go when they die. "The People."

WHY CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

When the bowels fail to act regularly and freely, the body is quickly poisoned by waste products, and the skin is disfigured by pimples, blotches, boils and other eruptions. Delay is dangerous, but no matter how far the trouble has progressed relief can always be obtained by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. Chemists supply these at 14 annas per box, and one box invariably proves sufficient to overcome the most stubborn case.

INDIAN NAVY NOT WANTED

IF INDIA CANNOT CONTROL EXPENDITURE

ONE-TENTH OF ONE PER CENT.

ARMY EXPENDITURE VOTABLE BY ASSEMBLY.

Speaking on the debate on th Military question in the last session of the Legislative Assembly Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said:—

Sir, the military expenditure of the Government of India is one which stands out pre-eminent as to the extraordinarily superficial powers which this House has on one of the largest spending departments of the Government of India. ("An Honorable Member": "Question.") Sir, according to the budget figures, the Army estimate is put at rupees 54 92 crores this yaer. Of that the only amount which is subject to the vote of this House is Rs. 5 lakhs 98 thousands just under one-tenth of one per cent, of the total expenditure on the Military Department of the Government of India. Even supposing this House wanted to show its utmost dissatisfaction with either the policy or any of the details of the total military expenditure of the Government of India. I hope that it will be borne in mind that of all the various departments, the Military Department at any rate requires a special day set aside for it, on either the Demands for Grants or in any other manner that is possible, in order that the various details and the policy of that Department may be fully considered and dealt with by this House. Sir, I do not wish to take any more time of this House than may be absolutely necessary. I wish to refer to one or two special items of interest which I see have not been touched by any of my predecessors who have spoken on this item. To this expenditure of rupees 55 crores, I see that the Finance Member in his budget speech gives one paragraph, and he mentions casually there the provision of 5 lakhs of rupees to create the Royal Indian Navy. Due either to the enterprise or to the sense of proportion of the editor, I have, Sir, here cuttings from the "Indian Daily Mail" which give telegrams from Reuter regarding some questions in Parliament about the Royal Indian Navy Bill introduced there:

"Mr. Beckett asked whether the Indian Legislative Assembly would be consulted before they (Royal Indian Navy) were sent away from India. Mr. Bridgeman expressed the opinion that Mr. Beckett could find there were ample safeguards in the Bill."

A little later, Sir, we have it from Lord Winterton that "he commended the Bill to the House because to the best of Lord Birkenhead's belief it was desired by the people of India."

Now, I wonder, Sir, whether we want any Navy for India which can be outside the vote of this House and which could not be touched in point of its annual expenditure. I understand that a Bill in connection with this Royal Indian Navy will be brought up later at the Simla Session, but I cannot let this opportunity pass without putting it on record, at any rate as my personal opinion, that I would have no paraphernalia added to the Military Department if it is not subject to the vote of this House. I would rather go without any Navy or any Air Force or any part of the armament required for the defence of India, if this Assembly cannot be trusted by Government to vote the necessary money for it on the merits of such requirements. I see from the "Indian Daily Mail" of the 9th instant that in reply to a question asked in Parliament "whether the Legislative Assembly did not do what the Government wanted the Viceroy would have the authority to override the Assembly's the Speaker intervened and saved the Government Member for having to give a reply which might have led us into apriximately what is intended.

While I yield to none in my aspiration for a Navy for India, I strongly feel that it would be wrong for this House to sanction anything which in point of expenditure would be outside the reach of this House. It is bad enough to have the military expenditure of rupees 55 crores, Sir, outside the reach of this House and to have only 5 lakhs submitted to us for our vote. We have more than enough to do before we can get Great Britain and the Cabinet to remove this unnatural, unjustified handicap, but we do not want a single pie more added to this by our vote by creating either a Royal Indian Navy or anything else. Not even, Sir, with the temptation and inducement that a few Indians may find employment there. I therefore feel, Sir, that at the very first opportunity available I should like to put it on record—and I hope that it will have the endorsement of this side of the House at least—that we want no addition to our Military Department if we are not to vote the money for it.

ADMISSION TO RACE COURSE

INCOME-TAX AS FRANCHISE FOR ENTRY

PAREL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Following are some of the important resolutions passed bi the Conference.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

This Conference (1) requests the Bombay Municipal Corporation to introduce at an early date free and compulsory primary education in B and E wards of the City; (2) protests against the policy which has been recently adopted by the Schools Committee of grouping a number of primary schools together in one building, in as much as it is dangerous for primary shool chilrden to have to walk long distances through crowded streets and to have to cross streets with the increased motor car traffic; (3) suggests the desirability of introducing double shift system in the primary schools with a view to extending the compulsory education scheme by effecting economies in the present rate of expenditure; (4) urges the provision of technical and vocational training; and (5) suggests the utility of starting Kindergarten classes for infants, so that the initial stage of prelimary education may be more attractive.

MUNICIPAL READING ROOMS.

This Conference requests the Municipal Schools Committee to start more reading rooms and to locate all these Municipal reading rooms in suitable places and to make them better known to the general public so that larger number of people may take advantage of them.

PREVENTION OF ADUTERATION.

This Conference urgges the necessity of having a stricter control over the sale of articles of food, especialy milk, butter ghee swets, articles of refreshment, in view of the increase in the tendency to adulterate such articles and to compel the vendors of ghee and butter clearly to announce on signboards if they are vegetable butter and ghee and to compel the vendors and hawkers of sweet-meat to keep them in glass cases in order to protect them from dust and flies.

PROHIBITION.

(a) This Conference advocates the immediate introduction of the policy of prohibition and strongly disapproves of the policy of postponing tota prohibitson to a longer period than five years, the reduction in the number of shops and the quantity of liquor allowed to be consumed being fixed and loyally carried out according to this period. This should apply both to country and foreign liquor.

(b) This Conference stronggly protests against the policy of the Excise Department of allowing new shops to be opened in the city, especially in the working class localities, under the pretext of transfer etc. and points out that this is flagrantly inconsistent with the declared policy of Government.

(c) This Conference urges the desirability of closing the liquor shops and refreshment Bars on working class holidays and pay days, and advocates the closing of them at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

RESTRICTION OF RACE COURSE GAMBLING.

This Conference requests the Government, in view of the prevalance of the race course gambling among the people of the lower middle and the working classes, to restrict admission to the race course to those only who poy income tax and therefore may be supposed to be well-to-do, and to prohibit the railways from giving special concession to the people going to race meetings.

WIDENING OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

(a) This Conference believing strongly in adult suffrage regrets the Corporation's action in refusing Rs. 5 franchise and in order to make the Corporation really democratic this Conference strongly advocates the widening of the municipal franchise so as to entitle, persons paying Rs. 5 and above per month as rent, to vote.

(b) This Conference in throughly dissatisfied with the present allocation of seats in the Corporation and strongly advocate the reallocation of seats according to the population of each ward.

INDIANISATION OF MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE.

This Conference advocates the Indianisation of the Municipal Executive wherever possible with a view to affording greater opportunities to capable Indians to hold responsible posts in civic administration.

REGISTRATION OF MONEY LENDERS.

In order to check the malpractices of unscrupulous professional money lenders resulting in exploitation and molestation of the ignorant working class people, this Conference strongly recommends the Bombay Government to introduce legislation for the registration of professional money lenders and for safeguarding the interests of borrowers.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD MARKET.

This Conference brings to the notice of the Municipal Corporation the necessity of enlorging the present Elphinstone Road Market, in view of the increased population of the middle class people in the locality and of the insufficient accommodation in the said market for the vendors of vegetables, etc. Also this Conference suggests the desirability of an early removal of the buffalo stables near the said market, which cause a great nuisance and constitute a source of danger to public health.

UTILISATION OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

This Conference reminds the Government of its promise to utilize the proceeds of the entertainment Tax for the development of the nation building departments and to keep a separate account of the same, and urges the necessity of devoting all the amount realised from the said tax to education, over and above the amount spent on education in the ordinary course.

PROVISION OF A HINDU CEMETERY AT PAREL.

In view of the serious inconvenience experienced by the Hindus in Parel and Lalbag in disposing of dead bodies owing to great distance between these localities and the Tank Bunder Cemetry or the Mahim Cemetery, this Conference requests the Municipal Corporation to provide a Hindu Cemetery near the Parel Village Cemetery which is private property owned by a particular Hindu community in the said Village. Also this Conference brings to the notice of the Municipal Corporation the extremely unsatisfactory arrangements at the Cemetery at Wadala near Gowari Station.

STRIKE DISTURBANCES AND COMPENSATION.

This Conference protests against the inequitable system of making the innocent residents of a particular locality collectively responsible for the losses causedu through disturbances arising out of disputes between employers and employees or by riots, and suggests that the recovery of the amount of compensation should be left to the ordinary law of the land and that the Police Act empowering the Chief Presidency Magistrate to impose compensation upon the residents of a particular locality suitably amended to give effect to this recommendation.

WORKING HOURS OF MUNICIPAL DISPENSARIES.

In order that the present Municipal dispenaries in the different wards of the City may be taken advantage of by a larger number of people, this Conference recommends that these dispensaries should be kept open in the morning and in the evening when people are free from their work in offices, mills, and factories.

PROTEST AGAINST TRAMWAY FARES.

This Conference protests against the recommendations of the Tramway Committee regarding the increase in tramway fares when transfer tickets are to be issued to passengers, as this arrangement would be unjust and inequitable and therefore this Conference strongly urges the Corporation to reject this suggestion and protect the interests of the tramway passengers.

FORMATION OF A VOTERS' LEAGUE.

This Conference suggests the desirability of forming a Voters' League in the City with local branches in the different wards with a view to organising the voters in the City for the promotion of civic spirit among the citizens.

PERMANENT ORGANISATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

In order that the work of the Conference may be carried on throughout the year and that the necessary steps may be taken to see that the resolutions passed at the Conference receive proper consideration from the authorities concerned and that there may be a standing organisation to deal with questions arising from time to time by public meetings etc., this Conference appoints a Committee of seventeeen members as follows:—

Dr. Deshmukh—Chairman, Mr. Gordhandas—Vice-Chairman. Mr. Gole.—Vice-Chairman, Dr. Bilpodiwala, Mr. Kalekar, Mr. Parelkar, Mr. Asavole, Dr. Thakur, Mr. Kanekar, Dr. G. B. Desai, Mr. Phase, Mr. Ward, Mr. S. V. Chitre, Mr. Donde Mr. Deshpande, Dr. Udgaonkar Joint Secretary, Mr. Sahasrabuddhe, Joint Secretary.

CONSULTATION FREE ONLY FOR 15 DAYS

AT BOMBAY FROM 1st TO 15th MAY 1927.

by The RENOWNED PULSE SPECIALIST and the FAMOUS PHYSICIAN of the EAST

PANDIT. T. KUPPUSWAMY IYENGAR, Chief Physician, The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Madras. He will READ YOUR PULSE AND TELL YOUR DISEASE WITH AMAZING ACCURACY WITHOUT YOUR INTRODUCTION

GUARANTEED CURE

Cures are guaranteed in all cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Piles, Female Barreness, Menstrual disorders, Gonorrhoea, Venereals.

AT THE

MODERN HINDU HOTEL,

Ballard Pier, Fort, - - - - BOMBAY.

Between the Hours 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 7 P. M.

The TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, P. O. Box No. 278, MADRAS.

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS for Rs. 7-2

Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Wash Splendidly. Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.

DUSTERS 26"x22"

One DOZEN DELIVERED TO YOUR address for Rs. **3/4/-** Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders. Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Kakomi Doosoti and Casement Cloths offer you a range of 38 artistic shades. All colours guaranteed fast to light and ordinary washing. Will wear for years. Doosoti From As. **-/13/-** per yard. Casement Cloth from As. **-/9/3-** per yard. Packing & postage free. Send for samples.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

One Dozen for Rs. **2/3/-** PACKING AND POSTAGE free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. **10/-**

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.

K.-1.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & CO'Y LTD.
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

INDIAN PRINCES AND SWARAJ.

"Nawa Kal" refers to the reported appointment of a committee to investigate into the rights of Indian princes and their prospective modification under a probable federal constitution that may came into being as a result of the recommendations of the Royal commission to come and points dut that the Indian princes are making heroic attempts to maintain their absolute feudal rights, even when they see that that position is untenable in the face of the onward march of democracy. By pointing out the co-ordination and interrelation between recent happenings and flutters in Government dovecots the paper concludes that a Royal Commission is coming this winter.

ANTAGONISTIC CLASS INTERESTS.

"Kamkari" takes a review of the rise and growth of the Labour movement in India and points out the new direction that the Trade Union Session at Delhi was going in. It points out that a new tendency of obstructing the growth of the movement, both on the part of Government, on the one hand and capitalists and landlords on the other. The journal then refers to the attempts certain people make to dupe workers into believing that the interests of capitalists and workers are identical. It warns workers not to be misled by the advice of even such good men as Gandhiji and Mr. B. Shiva Rao, a prominent Labour worker from Madras. In conclusion, it emphasises on the truth of the principle of class-struggle, one of the three tenets of Marxian philisophy, a necessary corollary of which is that capitalist and labour interests are, in essence irreconciliable.

N. C. O. WITH IMMORALITY.

"Swarajya" of Poona editorially announces that it has incorporated in it two other Gandhian papers and seezes upon that opportunity to declare its faith. It says that it has implicit and unremitting confidence in the efficacy of Lokamanya Tilak's mantra of Swaraj Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education, as much as in Gandhiji's mantra of truth, non-violence, non-co-operation and self reliance. It also stands for a Swaraj that will take care of India's spiritualism only, as it believes that after obtaining such Swaraj, India must concentrate on the mission of playing its pre-determined role of the world's spiritual preceptor.

BHATJIS AND SHETJIS OF MAHAD.

"Brahmana-Brahmanetar" writes a slashing article on the accesses committed by sellish and aggdandising elements from the upper-class Hindus of Mahad, on the poor untouchables of that area. It severely takes to task the so-called patriots and Hindu Sabhaites who talk of Swaraj and religion asks them, if incidents like that at Mahad are to be the order in the Swaraj that they want and under the much-vaunted Varnashrama system they talk of preserving. It condemns altogether their patriotism and love of religion as a veil that ill-conceals their class-selfishness and a desire to dominate over the broad masses of the people.

AT ONE WITH DR MOONJE.

"Vividha-Vritta" congratulates Dr. Moonje on the firmness and robustness that he showed in his presidential speech at the Patna Hindu Sabha. The journal makes light of the criticism that is made of the doctor's speech by Congress, Muslim and Anglo-Indian papers. It warns all that Dr. Moonje was only driven to take the attitude he has taken, because of the inhuman atrocities by Muslims on Hindus. The paper says that it does not agree with the doctor's politics but insolent and stiff-necked Muslims leaders must be met by equally uncompromising and self-respecting leaders like Dr. Moonje.

NON-BRAHMIN AND UNTOUCHABLE.

"Bahishkrita Bharata" edited by Dr. Ambedkar publishes an interesting account of an incident that has taken place in the Training College, Poona. Until very recently the practice was that a Brahman cook used to serve students of all castes Last year some non-Brahman students demanded that they would make their own arrangements and asked untouchable students to join them. They did and the separate arrangement came almost in force. But, at the eleventh hour, non-Brahman students refused to dine in the same line with the untouchables. The journal asks non Brahmans, what authority they have to blame the Brahmans for similar conduct.

WELCOME TO MR. DANGE.

"Sandesh" pays a glowing tribute to Mr. Dange,, who was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment in the famous compiracy case of Cawnpore, on the supposition that he is released. His service in the cause of Labour organisation and activities in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other institutions of the city are sweetly recalled. But all this under the wrong impression that he is already released, while the fact as published in the "Chronicle" is that he is yet to be released on May 23!

APPEAL TO PEASANTS.

"Lokamat" of Yeotmal appeals to the peasants of Berar to take to the co-operative movement, to cut their coat according to their cloth, to remain always within their means on occesions like marriage ceremonies and to rely on themselves for their uplift.

DONATION OF RS. 50000. TO PANCHGANI HINDU SCHOOL

POONA, Apr. 25.

A princely donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Panchghani Hindu High School, has been given by Seth Mansukhlal Chaghanlal of Bombay.—Free Press.

BRITAIN'S TRICK.

RAMANANDA CHATARJI EXPOSES LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Speaking before a gathering of journalists this evening, Mr. Ramananda Chatterji, editor of the Modern Review, who visited Geneva at the invitation of the League of Nations last year, to study its work, said that India was admitted to the League by a trick on the part of Great Britain, as she wanted six votes. Mr. Chatterji said that at present, the League included as members 57 states, of whom seven were non-European. He criticised the various activities of the League, and pointed out that about 221 members of the staff were supplied by Great Britain. France contributed 181 and Italy, 34, while India supplied only three. He was surprised to find that one member-state with a population of about ten lakhs was on the Council of the League, whereas India was not on it. According to the terms of the Government, the League could not interfere in the internal affairs of any State, and hence it could not help India in the march towards internal autonomy, or be of any use to her politically. Mr. Chatterji referred to the work of the League for securing intellectual co-operation, and in respect of the traffic in women and children as well as the opium question. He was not able to approve of the mandatory activities of the League, which debarred some nations from obtaining their freedom even in the distant future. —A. P.

CAMBRIDGE V. OXFORD.

FORMER'S FOURTH SUCCESSIVE VICTORY IN BOAT RACE.

Easily the favourites, Cambridge, won the great University Boat Race on the Thames in Mail week by three lengths. The official time was 20 min. 14 sec., which was 1 min. 45 sec., longer than the record made by Oxfohd in 1911. This was the Light Blues' fourth successive victory, and they have won seven out of eight since the war.

The race was a more thrilling fight than the margin suggests. Oxford at times held the lead, and, although their rivals finished with a wonderful spurt, and, Oxford never gave up hope.

Thousands of people watched the duel in bright weather and cheered the opposing eights with the fervour which always marks this, one of the most exciting sporting pageants of the year.

"We are all pleased at our success, especially for the sake of J. A. Brown (cox)," said R. J. Elles the Cambridge stroke after victory had been achieved.

"We were determined to let him establish a record." It was a splendid race and if Oxford have lost they have at least the satisfaction of knowing they put up a truly gallant fight."

This is what Rankin, the Oxford stroke, paid:—

"We just could not do it, but it was a wonderful race."

The Oxford men were gloomy and exhausted when they brought their boat in. The Cambridge men appeared to be fresh, and were in high spirits.

SKEEN REPORT

UNDER CONSIDERATION OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS

The Simla correspondent of "Madras Mail" wires:—

The Skeen Committee't report is now being considered by the principal Staff Officers of Army Headquarters. It is one of the most difficult problems that has faced them, and the report is under active consideration. When the Commander-in-Chief returns the considered opinion of the various, branches of Army Headquarters will be placed before him for consideration and the formulation of their scheme will be submitted to the Government of India. It is not known whether Army Commander are being consulted. His Majesty's Government are taking the advice of the War Office and the Imperial Defence Committee, but will not formulate their opinion till the Government of India's views on the report are submitted.

It is apparent that the question will not admit of a rapid decision. What stands out clearly-marked is that some scheme must be devised to ensure a supply of British officers. Though London opinion probably is not for the abandonment of the eight-units scheme, the scheme cannot survive the Committee's strictures. It will be too much to expect that the Committee's recommendations will appeal to the authorities in all their bearings, but the Committee has rendered service by touching the evil of continued neglect of an elementary basis for the development of self-governing institutions and has, therefore, provoked the authorities to give such serious thought to it as will lead to the formulation of a workable scheme towards the end which the Committee has in view.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM
of
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M.
DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.
Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Please note our address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar name

YOUR TELEPHONE
Make the most of it.
Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.
Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and
keep your Desk absolutely clear of it.
Impossible ! NO.
The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.

Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No 453, BOMBAY
Tel grams: "Chiphone." Telephone No. "24963".

MALARIA
Dengue and other tropical fevers are rapidly controlled by Phenalgin. The pains in the head and muscles promptly disappear, temperature falls, the nerves are calmed and restlessness ceases.
PHENALGIN.
REDUCES FEVER
causes neither depression nor indigestion. Its wonderful soothing effect on the nervous system makes it the ideal remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness and all nerve pains.
PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE
Supplied in bottles containing 36 & 5 ex. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O. Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta.
E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re. 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, May, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations :—

BATLIWALLA'S **RINGWORM OINTMENT** for Itches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **DIARRHOEA MIXTURE** for Cholera and Diarrhoea Price As 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **TONIC SYRUP** eases cough, dries up phlegm relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **BALM** (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases. Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S **QUININE TABLETS** two grs. Price Rs. 1–12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **TOOTH POWDER**, price As. 6 per bottle.
Dr. H.L. Batliwalla Sons & Company Ltd.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director.
P. O. Cadell Road, Bombay No. 14
Tel. Address.— "Cawashapaur Bombay"

IN THESE DAYS KEEP
Amritdhara
YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR
WITH YOU.
In these days the slightest disorder of the digestive system causes suspicions of **CHOLERA**. It is most advisable to take "Amritdhara" under the circumstances and it will set the whole system right. If there be an actual cholera attack then also Amritdhara taken regularly is sure to cure it. If the trouble still increases and the motions and vomits continue then one pill of "**PRANDATA**" should be administered to the patient; the motions and vomits will stop, and Amritdhara will do the rest to tone up the system.
Price { **Amritdhara Rs. 2/8/- half Rs. 1/4/- & sample -/8/- only**
Parandata is Re. 1 for 15 Pills.
SOME OPINIONS.
(1) *Mohd. Din Hafizali, of Bellary (Deccan)*—"Your Parandata that you sent for cholera was used and was found to be most effective. May God reward you for sending me such a nice remedy."
(2) *Rahimkhan of Damoha.*—We have cured 15 cases with your Amritdhara and Prandata- 't is in reality a very useful medicine."
(3) *Kanwar Pal Singh, Circle Munsarim, Bhanpura (Indore.)*—"In the beginning of June cholera epidemic broke out here, I then sent for 30 pills of Prandata from you. All the patients to whom I gave these pills have recovered from cholera."
Postal & Tele. Add. :—"AMRITDHARA" 29, Lahore.
Bombay Agent—GHULAM HUSSAIN V. MOHD. DEVJI, Pirbhai Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

THE CROWN Co.
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS.
Railway Insurance and Steamer Claims Collectors.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS & GENERAL AGENTS.
HEAD OFFICE :—Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :—Mandvi, Bhendi Bazaar, Kalbadevi, Thakurdwar, Grant Road and Parel.

"OXFORD'S LOST LAURELS."

A DISPASSIONATE REVIEW OF THE FACTS.

That Oxford should have lost the Inter-Varsity Athletic Sports to Cambridge by the large margin of nine events to two has not caused, in well-informed circles the extreme surprise which it seems to have aroused in other quarters. This defeat, however, taken in conjunction with other disappointments, has caused a good deal of anxiety to sportsmen who hail Oxford as their Alma Mater.

Last year Oxford failed to achieve a victory in a single Full Blue event, and by contrast it is significantly remarked that since the war Cambridge have won six out of the seven Boat Races. In regard to other contests, however, there is no such over-whelming Light Blue superiority as seemingly prevails in dogmatic circles.

In Cricket since the war Cambridge have won four times, Oxford twice, and upon two occasions the game has been drawn. Cambridge also have four athletic victories to their credit, but Oxford have won three times, and have once forced the match to a draw. In Hockey, Cambridge have recorded five victories as against five Oxford's three. And, finally, Cambridge have won the last two Rugger matches by almost record margins.

EQUALS.

It must be remembered, however, that although Cambridge swept the board at Queen's Club, Oxford brought off an equally dominant victory in the Cross-Country Race.

Then again, we ought surely to view matters of inter-Versity importance in larger perspective. All these contests have now been going on for many generations, and an analysis of full results shows a quite satisfying degree of equality between the contending sides.

The table of results works out as follows:—

Event.	Oxford.	Cambridge.	Ties.
Athletics	25	28	6
Association Football	22	21	6
Boat Race	40	38	1
Cricket	36	42	10
Hockey	14	16	3
Rugby Football	22	18	9
Total	159	163	35

From the foregoing statistics it will be seen that the preponderance of victory lies with Oxford in the Boat Race and in both codes of football, and with Cambridge in athletics, hockey, and cricket.

There is no doubt that Oxford is passing through a bad phase in sport at the present time, but there is no reason to believe that this period will be prolonged indefinitely, says a corespondent in the "Observer."

Much has been made of the suggestion that English school-boys with sporting proclivities are showing a marked preference for Cambridge at the present time on account of the prowess of the Rhodes Scholars who come to Oxford from overseas, both older and more experienced than the average English Freshman. This may be true, in a certain measure, in the case of track and field athletics, but can hardly be held to apply to other branches of sport.

PROPER TUITION.

The C.U.A.C. athletic team last year contained but one overseas athlete, namely G. C. Weightman Smith, the Natal murdler. This year Weightman Smith again represented his University, and there was also included—in the high jump—T.E.Tweed, of Colombo. But in neither case did the overseas athlete prove superior to the home product. In 1926 Oxford was represented entirely by overseas athletes in the 100 yards, quarter-mile, shot-put, low hurdles and pole vault with Americans figuring also in the high jump, long jump, and the high hurdles. This year both Oxford strings were filled by overseas athletes in the 100 yards, 440 yards, long jump, shot-put, and pole vault An American competed also in the high hurdles.

The use which Oxford makes of her Rhodes scholars and other athletes from overseas is clearly indicated, and yet the significant fact remains that Cambridge, relying almost entirely upon British Public School boys, has won the sports for the last two years. It would appear, therefore, that we have as good athletes in Great Britain as any other country can produce, and that boys who go up to Oxford need not be unduly afraid of the opposition from Rhodes Scholars preventing them from getting their Blues, even in athletics, if they can be sure of receiving proper tuition. That, indeed, is the whole crux of the situation.

We need not concern ourselves with other branches of sport. The number of Rhodes Scholars who gain their Blues for cricket, football, rowing, or hockey form a negligible quantity. There is no doubt that there is a slackness at Oxford in connection with sport generally, but the predominance of Cambridge athletes is due not so much to the decline of athletics at Oxford as to the much better facilities for teaching which are provided by the presence at Fenner's Ground, Cambridge, of that doyen of English athletic coaches, Alec Nelson. Good coaching, moreover, means good training. The man who has only his own native wit to rely upon soon reaches the limit of his natural capacity for improvemet and gets bored, whereas the well-taught athlete is continually learning something new and does not mind the time or exertion involved in building up his physique to stand the strain of intensive training and competition.

WIFE'S DARK CELL PENANCE

MOTHER'S "I AM GUILTY" SCREAM

"You will go to penal servitude for eight years, and you will spend each anniversary of your husband's death in a dark cell," said the judge in an Austrian court to Leopoldina Lichtenstein, aged 29, the handsome wife of a metal worker, whom she was accused of poisoning.

The woman received the sentence with a shriek and fell unconscious on the floor of the dock.

Her sister was seized with convulsions and had to be carried out of court. Her mother screamed "I am the guilty one. I ought to be looked up, not my poor child."

POISONED FOOD.

The evidence revealed a coldly premeditated crime by the administration of rat-poison in the man's food, continued over a period of several weeks, says a Reuter message from Vienna.

The couple were married in 1919, and lived fairly happily together till they made the acquaintance of a soldier. The wife appeared to have become infatuated with him, and quarrels with her husband followed. At last they agreed on a divorce, and the woman went to live with her parents.

Lichtenstein, however, refused to consent to his wife marrying the soldier and she then returned to her husband. Shortly afterwards she left him again, but in response to his entreaties came back once more.

In July 1925 Lichtenstein was admitted to a hospital, suffering from acute pains. The doctors diagnosed the case as one of arsenical poisoning, and the man's relatives declared that his wife had put poison in his food. Lichtenstein died on September 27.

The post-mortem examination showed traces of arsenic in the bones, and the doctors declared it to be a case of arsenical poisoning, but not necessarily a criminal case

WIFE'S CONFESSION.

The man's relatives persisted in declaring that his wife had poisoned him, and she was arrested, but not till 14 months afterwards.

She confessed to the murder, saying that she had given him rat poison in his food. She had bought three tubes of the poison in a drug store, and mixed the contents with his coffee at breakfast, and also put it in vegetables and stews at dinner and supper, gradually increasing the doses to a teaspoonful.

The doctors said the essential basis of this rat-poison was thallium, which, so far as they knew, had not been employed in a poisoning case before.

The woman asserted that her husband had treated her brutally, and had tried to force her to go on the streets although he was madly jealous of her intimacy with the soldier and had made her life a martyrdom.

At last she could stand it no longer, and resolved to put him out of the way to prevent his making some other woman unhappy.

The husband's relatives denied these stories, saying that the husband was a steady, quiet good-tempered, easy-going man, and in spite of his jealousy, was still in love with his wife.

Before the speech of the Public Prosecutor the woman asked to be allowed to say a few words to the jury.

She said, in a firm voice: "I will say once more, I had no intention to kill him. I only put poison once in his food and I did not know what I was doing. It is not true that I was the guilty party in our quarrels. My husband's relations have only accused me out of rage and bitterness."

After long deleberation the jury acquitted the woman on the charge of wilful murder by nine votes to three, and by the same number of votes found her guilty of manslaughter.—"Sunday News."

7-INCH CIGAR.

A GIFT FOR LORD BIRKENHEAD.

When Lord Birkenhead, described as the "guide, mentor, and friend of the cigar trade," attended a luncheon at the Holborn Restaurant, given by the Cigar Merchants' Association, he was offered a super-cigar made of the finest Havana tobacco and nearly seven inches long.

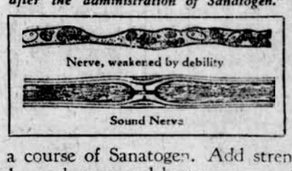
Mr. Weaver, a member of the Cigar Merchants' Association, said to a "Daily Mail" reporter:

If it were not for such examples as those set by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Lonsdale, our trade would be in a much worse way than it is. Since 1899 cigar smoking in England has dropped by 75 per cent., mainly owing to the heavy duties.

The average age of the rigar smoker is between 50 and 60. Young men cannot afford the habit. Three of our regular customers came into the shop in one hour the other day. Their ages were 88, 92, and 77. The last is a Scottish Peer, who smokes just over a yard of cigars every day! The doctors don't mind, for the cigar is a healthy smoke if you do not smoke it right down to the end.

The sign of a good cigar is the colour. It should be a nut brown.

Nerve-Strength
in hot climates
"I am stronger than ever before," wrote a Sanatogen-user, after having taken this preparation for a time.
A hot climate has made many a man a nervous wreck. Remember, however, that you *can* be strong and full of energy, if you take Sanatogen regularly.
Sanatogen by the power of its constituents—albumin and phosphorus—infuses into the cells of nerves, blood and body, exactly those elements which build up nerve-strength lastingly.
Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, wrote in *The Lancet*:
"A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."



Begin a course of Sanatogen. Add strength to strength, work more and better, conquer fatigue and enjoy life even in a hot climate.
SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
At all Chemists and Stores.

KHAKI SHIRTS and SHORTS
Ideal for outdoor wear. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills giving excellent service. Wash splendidly. In two shades of Khaki.
Shirts from Rs. 2/14/- each or 3 for Rs. 8/8/-
Shorts from Rs. 3/6/- each or 3 for Rs. 10/-/-
SIX KAKOMI TOWELS FOR Rs. 12/12/-
Two Turkish Bath Towels (63"x36") and four Turkish Hand Towels (45"x24") with striped ends. Very absorbent, giving splendid wear.
KAKOMI BATH MATS.
Thick absorbent Turkish Bath Mats with blue stripes, knotted fringes or hemmed edges.
Unbleached 36" x 28" Rs. 1/15- each.
Bleached 36" x 25" Rs. 2/3- each.
KAKOMI SPORTS COATS.
Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows :—(up to 40" chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8/14/-, Alipore Drill Rs. 9/4/- Cotton Tweed Rs. 9/-. 3 Coats 6¼% discount, 6 Coats 12½% discount. Samples on request.
KAKOMI TWILLS.
A soft strong material of good texture, ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c., washes well. From As. /8/6 to As. /9/9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from As. 10/3 to As. 11/6 per yard. Samples on request.
Packing and postage free.
The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.
K 3

MARIANI TONIC WINE
MADAMOISELLE JANE MARNAC LYRIC, Artist says:
"Mariani Wine gives health, vigour and gaiety."
Can be had of all Chemists or from
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road and Girgaum, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 11 April, 2017

Your Smile and Your Teeth

Simple New Dental Method Restores Cloudy Teeth to Gleaming Whiteness

THANKS to modern dental science, it's been found that teeth seldom are naturally off color. Most often they are simply coated with a dingy film which ordinary dentifrices do not successfully clear off. That's why brushing has failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you'll feel that film now — a slippery sort of coating. It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles. For health's sake and for beauty, you must remove it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Today, in place of using an old-type dentifrice, get the film-removing paste called Pepsodent which dental authorities now so widely urge. You'll find, to your own surprise, that your teeth gleam like jewels, that your gums take on a healthy, coral tint—your smile gleaming and wonderfully attractive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

Recent photograph of William Coppin

Age 14
"LIFE DESPAIRED OF"
As a child, before taking Virol, W. Coppin's life was despaired of. He is now a remarkable example of Virol's bone and muscle-building properties.

Same boy a year old

Before Virol — After Virol

School Children need Virol

The remarkable influence of Virol on growing tissues is shown in the above case. Virol builds bone and muscle, restores waste, and strengthens the constitution. Virol gives School Children increased strength to resist illness and disease. Give your child Virol regularly, especially when epidemics are about.

VIROL

Forty Million prescribed portions of Virol were given last year in over 1,000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !
Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Re. 1/-
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.
SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.
Write to :— SWAN HOUSE
P. B. 608, P. T. MADRAS.

RUPEES FIVE
A YEAR'S INVESTMENT FOR

THE INDIAN REVIEW

WILL BRING YOU
12 SUCCESSIVE NUMBERS

Containing an array of original and striking contributions on affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents. It will provide busy men and women with a handy summary of the best thought and activity of the best men and women of the day from the world's best papers, magazines and books. Amongst its other regular features are reviews of books, portraits, and illustrations.

REMEMBER
THIS INVESTMENT OF RS. FIVE
Brings you among other valuable books on Politics, Biography, Economics, Industries, Agriculture, Religion and Philosophy the following:

20 UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND VOLUMES
AT SPECIAL CONCESSION PRICES.
SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.
MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.
RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. SIR P. C. RAY.
DR. ANNIE BESANT.
RT. HON. LORD SINHA.
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
DADABHAI NAOROJI.
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.
MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
MAHATMA GANDHI.
SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

Eminent Mussalmans. Biographical Sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians.

Hinduism. By Babu Govinda Das.

Indian National Evolution. A Survey of the origin and progress of the Indian National Congress. By Amvica Charan Mazumdar.

The Governance of India. A hand-book of Indian politics, by Babu Govinda Das.

The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses, by the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 (Three).
To Subs. of the "Indian Review." Rs. 2.8 as.

Gokhale's Speeches and Writings.
3rd Edition. Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 3-8.

The total price of these 20 handsome uniform vols. is Rs. 61 and yet any one who remits Rs. 5, one year's annual subscription to the "Indian Review" can get them for Rs. 51, thus saving Rs. 10. Send an M.O. for Rs. 5 or cheque for Rs. 5-4 and get yourself enrolled as an annual subscriber. You will get at once the Special January Number and the other Numbers for the year.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, Madras.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya, Broadway, Madra

You just pull the button and →

The British Prime Minister recently remarked that "everybody could press the button but few knew how it worked."

And so it is with watches. You just pull the button and set the hands, press the button and wind the main-spring. The winding stems of West End Watches perform this dual task efficiently, but few know how they work.

Catalogue FREE
WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

SQUARE "B"
Keyless Lever Watch
Sterling Silver Rs40
18 ct Gold - 82
GUARANTEED TIME-KEEPER

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH

ssor of Economics, Univers of Bombay.

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co., KITAB MAHAL,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchordas.)

New York Futures

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to an part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Markets.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars lpease write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add. "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 23877, 23644.

ENGLISH GABARDINE

In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies' costumes. 54" wide. Rs. **8/14/-** per yard. Patterns free on request.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS
Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2/12/- per doz. In two colours—Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS
Made of Kakomi Longcloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longcloth Rs. **14/4/-** or six Suits for Rs. **28/-**. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. **17/4/-** or 6 Suits for Rs. **34/-/-** Sizes up to 40" chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS
Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows :—Alipore Drill Rs. 9/12/-, Suiting Drill Rs. 9/4/-, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10/12/-, Holland Rs. 8/8/-, Cotton Coating Rs. 9/14/-, 3 Suits 6¼% discount. 6 Suits 12½% discount. Up to 40" chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.

K.2

To Quickly Get Rid of Backache

You naturally wish to get rid of your Backache as quickly as possible, but you also want lasting benefit, and that is why you should choose De Witt's Pills in preference to any other remedy.

De Witt's Pills act upon your liver, your kidneys and your bladder and in this way they rid your body of the harmful uric acid which causes the pain in your back.

This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

DE WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

USED WITH SUCCESS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

INCREASE YOUR SALES

by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything,* and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Mereweather Street, Fort, Bombay.